The Massillon Independent.

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HANNA IS THE MAN.

Almost Entire Unanimity of Sentiment For Him In Ohio Convention.

STATE COMMITTEE FOR HIM.

Claim Made That One Man Against Him Was Won Over—Congressman Tayler Declines Renomination In Eighteenth District.

Cleveland, May 28.—The Republican state convention reconvened this morning.

The feature of the convention yesterday was the almost entire unanimity of sentiment in favor of Senator Hanna. He has been the center of interest since his arrival from Washington, last Sunday. The conferences of leaders with him continued yesterday, but when it came to the meeting of the delegates at 2 p. m., by congressional districts, the sentiment for him was demonstrated in an unprecedented degree. His friends had claimed 18 out of the 21 districts, and more than realized their expectations. Interest centered in the selection of state committeemen, as the new state central committee, selected yesterday, will have control next year, when members of the legislature are elected who will choose the successor to Hanna in the senate. It was claimed last night that there was only one anti-Hanna man selected on the new state committee and that he "has been reconciled." The drift of sentiment in all the preliminary meetings was most enthusiastic for the senator, and in the convention the delegates would not rest till he got up and showed himself, although he insisted that he would no tdiscuss the issues in advance of the keynote speech of General Grosvenor, who is to be the permanent presiding officer today.

Portraits of McKinley and Others.

Above the platform were suspended large portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt. Secretary of State Laylin, who will be renominated to head the state ticket, and other state officers and leaders were seated on the platform. Senator Hanna sat in the rear of the large hall with the Cuyahoga delegation, but he was the center of attraction even there. After the convention adjourned he repaired to his home, and last night that place became the mecca of delegates and others. While Senator Hanna declined to speak yesterday in advance of General Grosvenor, it is understood that he will respond today, and his speech is anticipated with more interest than any other event of the convention.

While the interests of Senator Hanna were paramount in the selection of all the committees, others were recognized in the selection of the committee on resolutions. Six congressmen, Dick, Gill, Hildebrandt, Nevin, Skiles and Tayler, were selected on this committee and three members of the legislature, Harding Patterson and Cole. The dress parade at this convention of candidates for the Republican gubernatorial nomination continued into the district meetings, which favored their respective favorites by placing Dick, Daugherty, Douglas, Harding and Tayler on the committee on resolutions.

Opposed to Chairman Dick's Plank.

At the meeting of the committee on resolutions last night it was reported that most of the opposition to Chairman Dick's draft of a platform came from Harding, Daugherty, Douglas and Tayler. They wanted the plank on Cuban reciprocity to endorse President Roosevelt's policy specifically rather than in terms of a general endorsement of the national administration.

With the platform completed last night and only three nominations for minor places to be named, it was thought last night that the convention would conclude early today, although General Grosvenor will speak at length and the time of Senator Hanna's speech is something of which he is himself unable to give any information. There is some talk about calling out the candidates for governor for trial heats on the platform if the work of the convention concludes early in the day.

Tayler Declines Renomination.

At the meeting of the delegates of the Eighteenth congressional district R. W. Tayler declined the nomination for re-election as congressman on account of recent engagements as an attorney, but his friends were prompt in stating that this did not take him out of the race for the governorship.

Cleveland, May. 28.—The Armory which has 8,000 chairs, was well filled when Hon. P. W. Durr, of Cincinnati chairman of the state central committee, called the Republican state convention to order yesterday afternoon The leaders, notably Senator Hanna Governor Nash, General Grosvenor and visiting congressmen, were cheered as they entered the armory Prayer was offered by Rev. John S Rutledge, of the Glenville Methodist church.

Chairman Durr reviewed the history of the last state campaign, and congratulated the party on the outlook for this year, and then announced that the state committee had selected the following temporary officers for the convention: Chairman Governor George K. Nash; secretary, John R. Malloy, Columbus; sergeant-at-arms, William F. Gass, Cincinnati.

Governor Nash was tendered an ovation on being introduced.

Governor Nash spoke at length of the action of the state legislature in regard to taxation and corporations. He said in part:

Portion Of Nash's Speech.

"The most important part of the business of Ohio, mercantile, commercial, mining, manufacturing and industrial, is carried on through and by means of artificial persons, created by the state and known as corporations. In them the capital of our people is invested, more or less profitably. By them labor is employed and fair wages paid. They have developed our mining resources, erected our great manufactories, constructed our railroads and transacted the business connected with our trade and commerce, until our state has become very great and very prosperous. These corporations should not be looked upon as the enemies of the people, but as their friend, capable of still further developing and making useful the great resources of our state, and giving to labor remunerative employement and to capital safe investment.

"Tre last legislature looked with friendly spirit upon the presence of corporations in Ohio. It believed that they should be fostered and encouraged, and not fought as the common enemies of mankind. It equalized taxation by requiring corporations to pay something for the benefit which they received at the hands of the state. It did all that it could to confer upon such corporations valuable privileges enjoyed by like corporations in other states. It has sent a cordial invitation to the millions of the extirpated company to return to its former home, to be part and parcel of, and the part creator of, the future greatness and prosperity of Ohio.

Congratulates On Republican Control.

"I congratulate you that the national Republican party controls the destinies of this great republic. In the dark and gloomy days of 1896 it made promises full of brilliant hope for the nation. The people trusted, and we have entered upon a career unparallelled in the history of the world. I congratulate you that in the person of Theodore Roosevelt we have a president from whose lips fell the solemn pledge to pursue, without variation and untarnished, the great and beneficial policies of William McKinley. Our loved one has fallen, but the nation and her people live, to be blessed forever by his theories of government. One week ago today the flag of free Cuba, a new republic, was unfurled, floating over an independent nation. I congratulate you that thus has been redeemed a Republican pledge, given by a powerful nation to a weak and nearly exhausted people. I congratulate you that our flag still waves in the Philippine islands. There it will remain, the signal of hope, and law and order for these people. Our enemies may hurl their calumnies upon our soldiers and sailors and their anathemies upon honored representatives of our government, but they can't dim the glory of our flag nor retard the day when the blessings of our free institutions will be enjoyed by that people."

The 21 congressional districts were called at the conclusion of Governor Nash's speech and the selection made at the district meetings at 2 p. m. were announced for members of the new state committee, vice presidents and assistant secretaries of the convention and also the members of the committees on credentials, permanent organization, resolutions, rules and order of business, which met last night.

New State Central Committee.

The new state central committee was announced as follows:

First district, Fred Bader; second, George F. Crawford; third, Mark Slater; fourth, C. B. Allen; fifth, Joseph Ross; sixth, W. C. Bishop; seventh, T. B. Clingman; eighth, W. S. Fullington; ninth, Noah S. Swain; tenth, Orrin Gould; eleventh, John F. Waite; twelfth, William C. Wallace; thirteenth Alex Kiskagden; fourteenth, Harry S. Griffith; fifteenth, Frank K. Martin; sixteenth, H. T. Eckley; seventeenth, S. W. Koller; eighteenth, Julius Whiting; nineteenth, I. T Davis; twentieth, Charles F. Leach; twenty-first, J. W. Stewart.

The following were announced as members of the committee on resolutions:

First district, Wade H. Ellis; second, George F. Crawford; third, R. M. Nevin; fourth, B. E. Thomas; fifth, W. T. Semple; sixth, C. I. Hildebrandt; seventh, H. M. Daugherty; eighth, Ralph Cole; ninth, George P. Waldorf; tenth, Samuel Patterson; eleventh, Albert Douglas; twelfth, F. C. Hubbard; thirteenth, W. T. Harding; fourteenth, W. W. Skiles; fifteenth, H. C. Vanvorhis; sixteenth, J. J. Gill; seventeenth, R. A. Powelson; eighteenth, R. W. Tayler; nineteenth, Charles W. F. Dick; twentieth, John F. Goldenbogen; twenty-first, Paul Howland.

Hanna Compelled To Respond.

After the completion of other routine business there were calls for Senator Hanna until he was compelled to respond, but he refused to discuss public questions in advance of the address of the permanent chairman. This declination in courtesy to General Grosvenor was accepted, and after a demonstration in honor of Senator Hanna the convention adjourned, after being in session only an hour, until 10 a. m. today.

The committees went into session at once. The committee on credentials found its only contest in Washington county, which had 11 delegates out of a total of 874, one delegation having been selected by the county committee and the other by primaries.

No changes were made by the committee on rules and order of business. The committee on permanent organization made the temporary organization permanent, with the exception of chairman, for which place General Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, was unanimously selected.

Resolutions Committee Organized.

The committee on resolutions organized with Congressman Dick as chairman and Albert A. Douglas, of Chillicothe, as secretary. After the usual exchange of opinions, the committee took a recess for dinner till 8 o'clock. It has been customary, after the committeemen representing the 21 congressional districts have expressed their views, to appoint a sub-committee of five to codify the resolutions submitted and then draft a platform to submit to the full committee. It was announced that Chairman Dick had drafted a platform and then it was decided that it be considered first, section by section, in the full committee, and if it was adopted without material changes there would be no occasion for a sub-committee.

Dick's Plank Not Accepted.

After the full committee on resolutions had been in session until after 11 p. m., a sub-committee consisting of Dick, Harding and Tayler was appointed to revise the draft of a platform that General Dick had submitted and that had been considered by sections. The principal change was in the plank on Cuban reciprocity The resolution offered by Albert A. Douglas, after minor changes in phraseology by the committee, was substituted for the plank that General Dick had drafted on that matter. The only contest in the committee was on this resolution, which, as adopted, is an endorsement of the policy of President Roosevelt and of the Ohio Republican congressmen, with the exception of General Dick. The platform of the latter was adopted with this single exception by the committee, and as modified it will evidently be adopted by the convention.

Whiting Urged For Congress.

Cleveland, May 28.—Julius Whiting, Jr., of Canton, was being asked by his friends to take the place of Congressman R. W. Tayler, who yesterday afternoon declined to make the run for that office. A number of prominent men in the district have urged Mr. Whiting to go in and make the run.

MINERS TALK TO GOV. STONE.

Leaders Summoned Before Pennsylvania Executive to Tell of Strike Situation.

Harrisburg, May 28.—The situation in the anthracite coal region was discussed at a conference between Governor Stone, Attorney General Elkin and Thomas Duffy, T. D. Nicholls and John Fahy, district presidents of the United Mine Workers, yesterday in the governor's private office at the executive department. The mine workers came here by invitation of the governor to explain the exact situation in the strike region and the prospects of an early adjustment of the trouble between the coal operators and the striking miners.

President Fahy said the strikers were obeying the law and that he did not apprehend any violence would justify the operators to call on the state authorities for the militia.

SNOW SEVERAL PLACES

Fell In Mountains About Cumberland—Also at Greensburg, Pa.

Cumberland, Md., May 28.—Snow to the depth of nearly an inch fell yesterday at Terra Alta, Berlin and other points in the Alleghenies. Garden truck and other crops were damaged to a considerable extent. A heavy hail storm caused much destruction to crops at and about Grafton, W. Va. The temperature in this city was down to 50 degrees last night.

Greensburg, Pa., May 28.—Snow fell here for a short time yesterday evening.

CAPTAIN VICTIM OF CHOLERA.

Twenty Americans Have Succumbed to Disease In Manila.

Manila, May 28.—Captain Charles E. Russell, of the Eighth infantry, is dead. He was the first officer to die of cholera.

Up to yesterday, in Manila, there had been 25 cases of cholera and 20 deaths among the Americans, and 13 cases and 10 deaths among the European population.

The cholera death totals are as follows: Manila, 1,105 cases and 935 deaths; provinces, 5,001 cases and 2,578 deaths.

PRESIDENT IN GREAT DEMAND.

Will Make Speeches in Various States.

NOT OF "CAMPAIGN" ORDER.

Fruitless Effort to Fix the Date for a Vote on the Philippine Bill—Shattuc Immigration Bill Passed by the House, with Several Amendments Prohibiting the Sale of Intoxicants.

Washington, May 28.—Fully realizing the importance of the coming fall elections, President Roosevelt is making arrangements to make several trips to various parts of the country. Finding that it was possible to get him, almost every state in the union, through committees and senators and representatives, have both formally and informally invited him. The only positive speechmaking date yet made is one at Pittsburg on July 4. This will not be a political address. Nor is it likely that any of the addresses that the President will make will be "campaign speeches." They will, however, be addresses at non-political gatherings, where the President can take occasion to discuss the affairs of the nation. New England is anxious to have the President during the campaign. Maine and Vermont have their elections in September, and if public affairs can be so arranged Mr. Roosevelt will make one speech in each state. Neither of these states is in any degree doubtful. That they will send solid Republican delegations to congress is assured. Notwithstanding this the stimulating effect of Mr. Roosevelt's presence in these two early campaigns is very much desired. He will also make speeches in the Middle West. It is unusual for a President to take a hand in anything but presidential elections, even to this extent. Leading members of both parties, however, are already energetically at work on the preliminaries for the fall campaign, and all appreciate that the contest for the next house will be not only very important in its bearings on the new Roosevelt administration, but also very close.

A fruitless effort was made just before the adjournment of the Senate yesterday to secure an agreement on a time for a vote on the Philippine bill. The discussion indicated that some day next week eventually would be agreed upon, but no time was fixed. During the discussion a proposition was made that a time be fixed, on alternate Tuesdays, beginning next week, for a vote on the Philippine bill, the Nicaragua canal bill and the Cuban reciprocity bill, and that a final adjournment be agreed on for the fourth Tuesday, but it was too startling to be taken seriously, although some senators regarded it favorably.

The House yesterday passed the Shattuc immigration bill. The feature of the day was a lively debate on the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicaing liquors at immigrant stations. It was precipitated by an amendment offered by Mr. Bowersock, Kansas, to prohibit such sale, which was carried, 83 to 18. Mr. Landis, Indiana, followed this victory with an amendment to prohibit the sale of intoxicants in the capitol, and it prevailed by a still larger majority—108 to 19.

The immigration bill brings together in one act all the scattered legislation heretofore enacted in regard to the immigration of aliens into the United States, arranges it in sequence, etc., eliminates what has become obsolete by reason of subsequent legislation, amends some of the administrative features and also adds some provisions to the general laws and others made necessary by the annexation of the territorial limits of the United States. Among the more important changes are those increasing the head tax on aliens coming into the United States by land transportation from $1 to $1.50; adding to the excluded classes epileptics, persons who have been insane within five years, anarchists, persons who advocate the overthrow of government by force, prostitutes and procurers (whose importation is now a felony, but whose entry is not prohibited); broadening the word "contract" in the contract labor law to exclude "offer, solicitation or promise;" providing for the fine of steamship companies which receive at the port of departure aliens afflicted with loathsome or contagious disease instead of providing as now for their deportation on arrival here; extending the time within which an alien who becomes a public charge may be deported from one to two years, and providing that immigrants over 15 years of age should be able to read in some language.

PAUNCEFOTE'S FUNERAL.

One Thousand Soldiers in Military Escort.

Washington, May 28.—A national funeral was given the late Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, today, in token of the high esteem for his personal worth and of the friendly feeling of the American government towards Great Britain. A thousand men in arms formed the military escort from the embassy to St. John's church. President Roosevelt and cabinet and many representatives of the United States government were at the church. The service was under charge of Bishops Mackay, Smith and Satterlee. The body was placed in the vault in Rock Creek cemetery, until it shall be carried to England by an American war ship.

R. W. TAYLER'S WITHDRAWAL.

Great Surprise to District Delegates.

WILL RETIRE TO PRIVATE LIFE.

Mr. Tayler Was Recently Nominated by a Unanimous Vote, and His Re-election to Congress Was a Foregone Conclusion—Refused to Reconsider His Decision.

Cleveland, May 28.—No men at a political gathering were ever taken more completely by surprise than were the delegates of the Eighteenth district at their caucus meeting at the Kennard House, Tuesday afternoon, when the Hon. R. W. Tayler, of Columbiana county, announced his withdrawal from the congressional fight. The announcement was received with the most profound regret, and he was begged to reconsider the matter, but he declared he had given the question careful consideration and his decision could not be altered.

"I have come to the parting of the ways," he said, "and my decision is irrevocable. It came to be a serious question with me as to whether I should choose a political career or follow my profession. After considering the matter most carefully I concluded that the only wise thing to do, the only right thing in justice to myself and friends, was to leave the career of politics to those for whom it has charms, and to devote my life to my profession."

Congressman Tayler had been boomed as a prospective candidate for governor. State Treasurer Cameron said at the conclusion of the caucus "Mr. Tayler is a successful corporation lawyer and has sacrificed much since he began his congressional career. You may say that this action will not necessarily affect his candidacy for governor. So far as is known at the present time he is still a candidate."

Congressman Tayler has occupied a prominent place in the public eye for some time past. As chairman of a House committee he raised a furor in dealing with the famous Mormon Roberts case. The St. Louis congressional fight was also ably handled by Congressman Tayler.

The Eighteenth district organized with R. W. Tayler chairman and Julius Whiting secretary, and chose committees as follows: For member of committee on credentials, J. B. Kennedy, of Mahoning county; member of committee on permanent organization, Lawrence S Stoehr, of Stark county; member of rules and order of business, S. S. Conroy, of Mahoning county; for member of committee on resolutions, R. W. Tayler, of Columbiana county; vice president of convention, Frank McCord, of Columbiana county; member of state central committe, Julius Whiting, of Stark county.

CHINESE REVOLT SPREADS.

Pekin, May 28.—Forty soldiers have been stationed at Pangchung, in the province of Shantung, to protect the American board's mission there, which is under the charge of Arthur Smith.

The governor of Shantung fears that the revolt in the province of Chili, which it is believed Viceroy Ynan Shih Kai temporarily suppressed, will now spread to Shantung. A number of ex-Boxers and gentry are implicated in the present troubles.

AT THE STATE CONVENTION.

Business Conducted Most Harmoniously.

ABSTRACT OF THE PLATFORM.

General Grosvenor on Assuming the Chair Makes a Brilliant Address—Laylin, for Secretary of State, Nominated by Acclamation—Crew, for Supreme Judge, on Fifth Ballot.

Cleveland, May 28.—The Republican state convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, every seat in the Central Armory being filled when the meeting was called to order. The committee on credentials made its report, which was adopted without discussion.

After the permanent organization was effected, Chairman Grosvenor made a stirring address, at the close of which the committee on resolutions made its report.

The Republican platform begins with an elaborate tribute to the late President McKinley in which it declared of him: "His measures restored prosperity, diffused confidence and security, promoted fraternal concert, pointed the way to reciprocal advantages in commercial exchanges, enlarged the republic, advanced its prestige and influence among the nations, carried liberty to oppressed peoples, and placed our country in the van of forces for civilization and humanity While he lived his moral power and wisdom and patriotism were pillars to the public safety, and after his death his fixed and well defined policies continue to be the hope and strength of the nation."

Speaking of President Roosevelt, the platform says: "We recoguize his earnest and conscientious devotion to the welfare of the people and approve the high aims and character of his administration. In his frank, able and courageous efforts to protect the public interests he is entitled to full and unreserved support."

The platform congratulates the people of Ohio on the wise and patriotic administration of Governor Nash, and commends and approves the action of the general assembly, especially its taxation legislation.

Senators Hanna and Foraker and the Ohio Republican congressmen are warmly commended.

Referring to national affairs, the repeal tax of $110,000,000 is cited to show the prosperous condition of the country under Republican management. Considerable space is devoted to the labor question, declaring in favor of fewer hours and larger rewards for labor, and such laws as will harmonize the interests of labor and capital and lessen the burden of toil.

Congress is commended for protecting labor by the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law, and the platform favors the continuation of liberal pensions to soldiers, the extension of the rural free delivery postal service, an increase in the navy, and the speedy construction of the isthmian canal; opposes trusts that stifle competition and control prices, limit production or unduly increase the profits or values, especially of necessities. Congratulates the republic of Cuba and recommends that proper and reasonable trade concessions be made to Cuba in return for her concessions on American products.

The poilcy of the administration as to the Philippines is endorsed, and it is declared the flag is there to remain; condemned the efforts of the Democrats to assail the honor of our army in the Philippines, reaffirms the principles of the national Republican platform, and closes with a denunciation of anarchy and all forms of mob violence.

After the reading of the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, nominations were called for.

C. D. Laylin, for secretary of state, was nominated by acclamation.

The first ballot for supreme judge was as follows: Wood 118, Summers 165, Savage 44, Phillips 98, Henderson 76, Burrows 95, Norris 119, Crew 154.

On the fifth ballot Crew received a plurality, and the nomination was made unanimous.

Ankeney, of Xenia, was nominated for food and dairy commissioner on the second ballot.

William Kirtley, of Defiance, nominated for member board of public works.

Lunch will be served all day in the McClymonds block Friday, May 30.

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Texas is feeding 100,000 head of cattle for the Cuban market.

Potatoes won't taste quite so good to most people when they get down to 25 cents a bushel.

Some parts of the state of Missouri have been dry for over a year, no rain to speak of having fallen in that time.

Wherever red clover will grow and do well it is by far the most valuable of all the legumes, both as a forage plant and a soil renovator.

While a calf can be taught to drink sour and lobbered skimmilk just as a monkey can be taught to chew tobacco, it is still not a natural food for the calf.

It is hardly neighborly in its best sense when all you see of your neighbor's home is the visit you feel called upon to make when sickness and death visit him.

If we lived two miles from the creamery and thought anything of our calves, no milk would be sent to the creamery, but a farm separator would do the work at home.

The dry August pasture finds a complete remedy in the summer silo—ensilage made the previous year and held over. Wherever ten or twelve cows are kept this is worth looking into.

The English sparrow is now being generally used as a substitute for the pigeon in shooting tournaments. The birds are trapped and sold to the sporting clubs at 5 cents each. This thing should be encouraged.

It will hardly pay to carry any old corn over at the present high prices; still there will be some men do this because they will always want 5 cents a bushel more than the corn is worth, no matter how high the price.

A successful attempt at finishing beef cattle has been made the past winter in North Dakota by the use of ground millet as the substitute for corn. This is a fact of importance to those latitudes where millet will do well and corn will not.

Foreigners have for some years past been actively engaged in investigating American improved methods in the line of manufacturing, and now experts are coming over to investigate the agricultural methods which enable America to feed the world.

A lady reader in Illinois writes us that the rural mail service now reaches them on the farm with the daily paper, and the telephone is being put in in their neighborhood, and she adds that it is going to be nice living on the old farm when this is all done, which is true.

The kind of neighbors you have depends very largely upon yourself. The carrying into all the business of life of the principles of the Golden Rule will in nine cases out of ten secure a man good neighbors. The per cent of those who are wholly selfish, unregenerate and unmanageable as neighbors is very small indeed.

A drainage ditch 29 miles in length, 14 feet wide and 12 feet in depth which disposed of the accumulated surface water of a large section of a western community is now to be enlarged to a width of 24 feet and a depth of 12 feet to permit all the tributary territory to be tile drained into it, thus converting the meadow land into choice agricultural lands.

A two hundred and fifty thousand dollar sugar mill with outfit is being built by the state of Texas to be operated in connection with several thousand acres of sugar land by the convicts at the penitentiary. When well under way the men thus employed will be able to realize that "sweet are the uses of adversity."

The man who knows nothing at all about the fitting up and training of the horse can still make good money raising the heavy draft horse, which he will only have to keep clear of the barbed wire fence and feed like a steer. This sort of uncouth, unbroken twelve hundred pound two-year-old colt readily brings $100 and costs less to raise than steers of the same value.

Every community once in awhile has a mad dog scare. Some dog runs amuck, bites other dogs, stock and often human beings, and then follows a house-cleaning so far as dogs are concerned, all the worthless brutes which so vex the life of such community and which for some unknown reason seem to be inseparably connected with our modern civilization being then disposed of.

The stave silo is making the use of ensilage possible on almost any stock farm.

An orchard should never be planted nearer than 100 feet from any deciduous or forest tree.

Meat three times a day can hardly be expected when shin bones and liver have become luxuries.

When the western granger takes in a car of stock to Chicago and gets $2,000 for it, he feels like hiring a special train to come home in.

Some men never want any religion until they get ready to die, and others never care anything about lightning rods until a storm comes up.

It is now pretty well settled that it is not the presence of trees which induces the rainfall, but rather that the trees grow because it rains in their locality.

The man on the farm never makes very much of a success so long as he is content to just simply make a life of it. Success is almost always associated with ambition.

There is no disguising the fact that in connection with the prevailing high prices for meat animals the farmer who produces them is getting his full share of the swag.

There should not be to exceed three stalks of corn in each hill. We had much rather have two than four. The fourth stalk is very often the worst weed there is in the cornfield.

It will take more than one big crop to bring prices of farm produce back to what may be termed an average price level. There will be too much of nothing raised this year. Let no corners grow only weeds this year.

The fact that a good and competent girl wanted to get a place in some family to do the housework would create almost as much of a sensation in the community where the writer lives as would the advent of triplets in a neighbor's home.

One cause of the marked advance in all American meat products is that the enterprise of the great packing establishments has created markets for their products nearly all over the world and thus rendered such a thing as overproduction at home almost impossible.

If one wants a fat and good looking pair of horses to drive, they must be fed liberally and worked reasonably, and just the same thing applies if one wants a good and productive farm. Many a man who would not starve a horse will starve the land which he works with the horse.

Get one breed of cattle, one of horses, one of hogs, sheep and chickens and then stay by them. This constant shifting and changing from one breed to another, crossing and mixing, just get you to raising scrubs of the worst kind. There is no best breed of anything, and success as a breeder consists in developing the very best any breed is capable of.

There is a real pleasure in planting and caring for a fruit tree, watching its development year by year and then finding that the fruit which it bears is entirely different from what you supposed you had bought, the discovery of which fact makes you want to go out behind the barn and make some remarks about the rascally nurseryman who sold you the tree.

It was a little unfortunate that creamery butter, which all winter has failed to bring a price commensurate with the cost of production, should at the eleventh hour, just as congress was deliberating upon the passage of the oleomargarine bill, take a jump up to 31 cents a pound, thus offering some ground for the plea that if oleo was banished as a substitute the price of butter would go beyond the reach of the common people.

A love for and a knowledge of horticulture and floriculture should be developed in connection with our public school system, the school grounds being used as an experiment station by the pupils under the direction of the teachers and the board of directors. In a few places this is being done very successfully, the children taking much interest in the work and the appearance of the school grounds being vastly improved in appearance.

We have lately come across two young men, the sons of farmers, who have had the privilege of attending one of the fine agricultural schools of the west for only just two terms. This experience has so brightened up these boys, so developed their ambition to carry on agriculture in the newer and better way, that it is entirely safe to predict they will make a great success of their business. If men on the farms want to do a really good thing for their boys, they should give the boys this chance at least.

A leading journal referred recently to the coming time when the 600,000,000 acres of desert and arid lands belonging to the government would all be reclaimed by an intelligent system of irrigation. This sounds very nice indeed, but the bald fact is that no amount of money or intelligence will ever be able to reclaim to exceed from 4 to 6 per cent of this vast area. Any one can understand that where land is hilly and uneven the irrigation of the soil is impossible. It is only the level areas where a water supply may be stored that can ever be thus reclaimed.

MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

The Farmers' Mutual Telephone company is being organized all through the west and northwest. Ten patrons will do and twenty are enough for such an enterprise. Such a service will cost about $30 per patron to install the line complete, and this expense may be still further reduced where the farmers can furnish their own poles and do the work of building the line themselves. Such a system is of course not a complete one unless the line is connected with some central station which will put the patrons in touch with those of other lines, which is usually done wherever practicable. The cost of maintenance is small, about the only damage to be feared being from sleet-storms and lightning.

A THEOLOGICAL BRAND.

A farmer's wife, writing for one of the agricultural papers, commends the use of the empty flour sacks as good material for making summer underwear for the children and gives directions for washing out the flour brand on the cloth. We knew of a case where this was tried. The sack was branded "Lord's Best." The goodwife did not get a good scald on this brand, and the brand was still there. The mother and child went to church, and the child, kicking around, exposed the brand to the view of the neighbors in the adjoining pews, and not even the theological nature of the brand or solemnity of the place and occasion was able to prevent a good deal of snickering. This lady has since used sacks as dishcloths.

TWO CORDS A YEAR.

We are asked what will be the annual growth in cords of wood on a timber tract of second growth hard maple, hickory and oak now twenty years old, and whether such land being worth $80 per acre for agricultural purposes, it will pay to let the timber grow. If this is a thrifty growth of timber, we should estimate the annual increase to be equivalent to two cords of wood per acre, worth in the tree about $5. On this basis the income would just about pay 5 per cent interest on the value of the land and the taxes, which is much less than the land could be made to bring in if properly cultivated. It is a pity that there is so small a financial reward connected with timber culture.

CHEAP EASTERN FARMS.

It looks to us as though if a man wants a real cheap farm the place to look for it is down east and not out west. Grant, if you please, that the soils of these cheap eastern farms are badly impoverished, still the fine buildings and improvements, orchards, nearness to the best markets, ease with which help may be procured, all go a long way toward making up for this one drawback of a poor soil. With poultry, fruit and as many cows as may be kept a bright man could do something more than keep the wolf from the door. A lazy man, however, does not want to tackle the job. He had better go west, where the wastes of the farm would represent the profits of an eastern farm.

SOME CHANGE IN FIFTY YEARS.

The first plowing we ever did was in 1853, and the rig was a pair of old oxen named Buck and Bright and a soft iron plow which would not scour in clear sand. We simply ruttled the surface of the soil, just as the Egyptians do today. It was not pleasant work, and it took all the Sunday school influence and the parson's long sermon to boot to keep us from falling from grace during the week. We used to scrape the moldboard off at the end of each bout and tousled up about three-quarters of an acre a day. We have since driven three sixteen hundred pound Normans, hauling a sulky plow and turning over three or four acres a day, and counted it the most pleasant work there is to do on the farm.

THE WEEDER.

We shall try the weeder instead of the corn cultivator this year, will give the land some extra preparation before planting, and if there is not too much rain believe we can care for the corn crop with far less work and care for it better than is possible in any other way. Still, we may be fooled. The weeder is more a preventive of weeds than a weed exterminator, if we understand its mission rightly. So much ground can be covered with it in a day that if properly used there should be no chance for the weeds to get much of a start.

WELLS VERSUS RIVERS.

The man with a stream of running water on his farm is usually envied, but to our way of thinking the man owning an unbroken farm whose water supply is found in a good well situated on some elevation from which the water can be piped by gravity to his barns and pasture lots has, when the well is equipped with either wind or gasoline power, a much better thing than the one who has to maintain fences across a turbulent water course and be the owner of the large amount of waste land inseparable from the river or stream.

REVERSIBLE AND EXTENSION DISKS

We are using with much satisfaction and success one of the reversible extension disk harrows this season in the orchard. It carries eight disks and cuts four feet in width when closed up. It pulverizes the soil in the best of shape, keeps the surface level, and two good horses handle it easily. It seems to be just the tool for orchard, vineyard and garden use.

J. S. Trigg

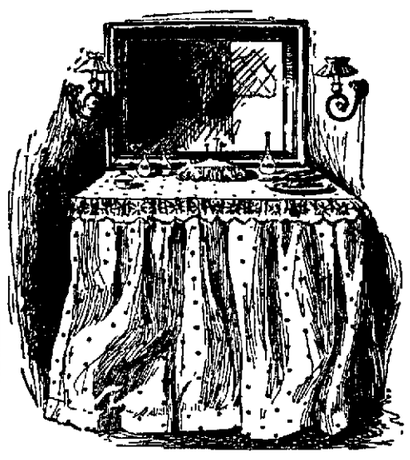
HOUSE FURNISHING.

A COTTAGE BEDROOM PRETTILY AND INEXPENSIVELY FITTED UP.

A Scheme of Green and White For Wall, Ceiling and Carpet—Homemade Dressing Table, Washstand, Shirt Waist Box and Other Items.

Plans and preparations for making the summer home comfortable and attractive are of importance at this season of the year and especially to those of moderate means, upon whom much of the actual work falls. The busy routine of the house makes even a very little change in furnishing or the slightest amount or rearrangement a matter to pause over and consider well, says The Designer in illustrating and describing as follows some original cottage furnishing:

The first point, of course, to reach after is the comfort of the household, but closely allied to this is the manner in which the material welfare is produced—in other words, the attractiveness with which the utilitarian idea is presented. This is an essential factor.



HOMEMADE DRESSING TABLE.

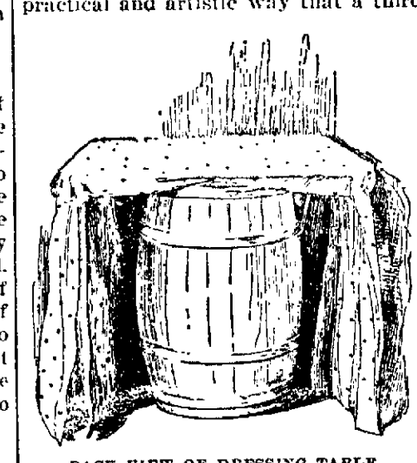
The furnishings referred to were made for the bedroom of a summer cottage, combining very little carpenter's work with a good deal of home ingenuity, the outlay being chiefly that of brains and time.

The bedroom before these additions were made was partly furnished for summer use. The walls were tinted a sage green and the ceiling a cream white, with the woodwork painted white. The floor was covered with a green cotton filling, and an iron bedstead and white enameled chiffonier were the remaining articles of furniture. In studying over these points—which, as far as they went, were exceedingly satisfactory—the need of a washstand and dressing table was obvious. The idea of constructing the former to fit into a corner of the room and the latter to stand between the windows then came up and was carried out.

The corner washstand consisted of three uprights, two in front and one at the back, with upper and lower shelves of triangular shape. The height was thirty-one inches, the width across the front forty-four inches. A lining of cheap white cambric was tacked over the top and across the front and sides and over this white swiss with coin spots of green.

The dressing table is shown in two illustrations. The second shows the foundation, consisting of an oblong pine board 24 by 36 inches fastened to the top of an empty flour barrel. Like the washstand, the dressing table is first hung with a lining, over which the swiss muslin is fastened. The board is covered with a plain, straight length; then a ruffle is tacked around the front and two short sides, reaching from the top to the floor. This is finished around the top with a side plaiting four inches wide.

The washstand and dressing table were so successful in an economical, practical and artistic way that a third effort was put forth to contrive a receptacle for shirt waists. The cover of a large soapbox 17 by 30 inches was treated to a pair of hinges that made it open and close easily over the empty box. An art ticking in a pretty pattern (green stripes on a white ground, with festoons of pink flowers) was tacked on the front and two sides of the box and over the lid and a plain green lawn tacked inside the box for a lining. Handles of the art ticking were stitched in to a strong band and then fastened at each side for lifting the box. Besides performing its office for the summer keeping of laundered waists, the box proved so useful as a seat for putting on and taking off slippers and shoes that it suggested the making of one for this specific purpose. Some remnants of the art ticking were applied to a stiff paper box which held the brush and comb on the dressing table, and a square of it was also used to cover a cushion on a small rocking chair.



BACK VIEW OF DRESSING TABLE.

Many little adjuncts to the cottage bedroom may be the personal touch of its owner—a corner bookshelf fastened against the wall, the edges finished with a cretonne ruffle or plaiting; a window box filled with potted plants and kept, English fashion, through the summer months for indoor enjoyment.

OUR INTERNAL COMMERCE.

AN INCREASE IN FLOUR TRADE.

Washington, May 26.—(Special)—The latest report on internal commerce, from the treasury bureau of statistics, shows no substantial loss in receipts of live stock at five Western markets for the first third of this year. For the first four months of 1902, 10,076,373 head were received at these centers compared with 10,106,495 head in 1901 and 9,735,324 head for the corresponding period of 1900. April receipts of cattle at these markets were considerably higher than those of April, 1900, but somewhat below those of April, 1901. Receipts of calves continued to exceed the arrival of the two preceding years, but hogs and sheep both fell below the figures of 1900 and 1901. At Chicago the demand for live stock for city use and consumption for the month of April shows a shrinkage of 5 per cent in all kinds of stock; but for the four months ending with April there was an increase of 11.69 per cent over the requirements of 1901. April receipts at this point, however, fell off 3,232 carloads compared with those of April last year. For the four months ending with April receipts gained 3,019 carloads. This contraction in numbers during April is noticeable also at Kansas City and St. Louis in both receipts and shipments, while at Omaha and St. Joseph, the first third of the year shows a gain in receipts and shipments.

The flour trade in the Northwest is best measured by Minneapolis shipments. The total shipments for the first eighteen weeks of this year were 5,413,154 barrels; 4,874,538 barrels in 1901 and 5,713,848 barrels in 1900. For export the average weekly shipments were lower by one-half in 1902 than those of the first eighteen weeks of 1901, and less than half of the total export shipments for the corresponding period of 1900. Foreign trade in flour has evidently undergone a radical change.

Receipts of wheat at eight leading markets in both spring and winter wheat sections to May 1 for the current year amounted to 204,081,866 bushels compared with 194,736,822 bushels for the corresponding portion of the last crop year. The average weekly shipments of flour from Chicago and other points eastward since January 1 were 152,523 barrels compared with 187,735 barrels in 1901; and 1,642,000 bushels of grain thus far this year compared with 2,594,000 bushels in 1901. The provision traffic eastward from Chicago has averaged thus far this year 25,879 tons per week compared with 21,600 tons in 1901, being an increase of 19.8 per cent.

Receipts of flour and grain at the Atlantic seaboard continue to emphasize the loss of trade on account of conditions prevailing in the interior. During April, New York received 8,615,525 bushels of grain, including flour reduced to bushels, compared with 9,655,919 bushels in April, 1901. The total reciepts last year to the end of April at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore from seaboard sources and interior centers were 107,452,234 bushels compared with 63,023,198 bushels for the corresponding period of 1902.

On the great lakes the month of April made an extraordinary advance over that of the preceding year. A total freight tonnage of 3,282,841 tons received, and 4,151,090 tons shipped is reported in contrast with last April's movement of 338,135 tons received, and 545,709 tons shipped. This difference between shipments and receipts represents in a general way the amount of freight shipped during the last several days of the month, the arrivals of which occurred in the following month. The registered tonnage passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canals in April was 2,322,879 tons compared with 10,121 tons in 1901, and 529,191 tons in 1900. The Portage Lake Ship canals show a registered tonnage of 88,665 tons.

In Southern territory the cotton receipts is sight to the first day of May were 9,624,352 bales, of which 2,892,342 bales, or 30 per cent of the total receipts, were derived from what is known as Texas territory; 3,096,270 bales, or 37.8 per cent, from the Atlantic states. At New Orleans the grain shipments for ten months of the current fiscal year were 19,276,659 bushels, against 34,121,381 bushels for the corresponding period of last year. At Galveston the amounts were 9,451,113 bushels and 12,056,434 bushels, respectively.

The iron trade for the first four months of this year furnished a tonnage of 657,670 tons in contrast with 529,181 tons for the corresponding period of 1901. The home demand for pig iron from this quarter has almost extinguished exports. Out of a total shipment of 145,261 tons of pig iron in April, only 149 tons were credited to export from Southern iron territory.

FASHIONS OF SPRING

LUXURIOUS AND PICTURESQUE EFFECTS THE ORDER.

Smart New Costumes Illustrated and Described—The Latest Feature of Hats—The All Round Flute In Skirts—Embroidery and Applique.

Luxury and display are the order of the day, and few people seem to dream of denying themselves anything they fancy they want. Garments which some years ago would have been deemed only fit for a wedding or a reception are worn first thing of a morning. The spring costumes shown give some idea of the state of fashion. Of the

WALKING COSTUMES OF THE NEW SEASON.

walking costumes in the first cut one is of silver gray taffeta set off with glittering traceries of silver thread and steel spangles, with three rows of guipure lace around the skirt and white moire lapels and cording on the bodice. Second is a combination of pale blue china crape, cluny lace and black velvet and jet garniture. The undersleeves are of spotted net like the parasol frill.

Having turned over a new leaf in the book of fashion with the new season, a good many items will not be carried to the next page. We have canceled high collars, high hats, straight waist belts, tight skirts and small sleeves. These last are again assuming an untidy, exaggerated fullness below the elbow.

Hats are flatter than ever and are either worn far back on the head with velvet or lace ends hanging down on to the shoulder or project far out over the forehead in front. The flat, low shape, broad at the sides and gracefully draped with lace arranged to fall over the knot at the back, is the coming hat. In fact, it has already arrived.

The Louis XV. and Louis XVI. coats of rich brocade and lace seem bound to win success.

Many skirts show plaits and gathers round the top, others are plain, well but not tightly fitting, and all stand out well round the feet in flutes when resting on the ground, very long all round, but without the tail effect.

Much strapping, or rather tabbing, with lace appliques and bands prevails, and later on we are likely to see a good deal of fine hand embroidery applied to dresses. Indeed, embroidery and appliques and trimmings of all kinds, especially garlands and festoons of chiffon flowers with glace or embroidered leaves, will be a great feature of dress throughout the summer.

Very large hats will supersede the floppy capeline style, and it is most probable that hats with a genuine "poke" in front will confront us once more. Very light and neutral tints in dress will be favored as presenting a favorable background to the rich guipure and glowing embroideries which will be so much in evidence, but green, from a delicate reseda to a vivid grass green, will be a most fashionable color.

SPRING COSTUME.

Asparagus Tongs.

Asparagus is now served as a separate course and with individual tongs instead of fingers, as heretofore. The little tongs are pretty as well as convenient—the claws solid or perforated, the ends curled to hold firmly on the delicate stalk. The handles resemble the old style sugar tongs, but of course are much shorter.

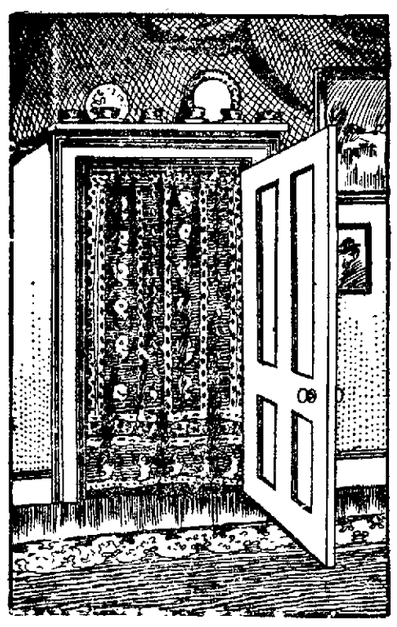
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HOUSE FURNISHING.

FAVORITE HIGH CLASS DRAPERIES FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS.

Inexpensive Oriental Door Hangings—The Arrangement of Curtains For One Window—Rich Effects In Point Arabe and Brussels Net.

In considering the subject of door and window hangings The Delineator says: Open doorways between rooms are so common nowadays that hangings are essential as a screen for privacy and to check drafts. Foreign houses have never carried the openings of this kind to the extreme that is seen in America at the present time. Mate-



TREATMENT OF A DOORWAY.

rial for making up a door hanging or portiere may be chosen from any of the goods suitable for heavy curtains for winter use. In addition to these there are regular door hangings to be bought in a single width or in pairs for a double door, from the cheapest cotton prints of Turkish origin to the rare embroideries from Persia.

In the first illustration the treatment for a doorway shows a figured hanging with a narrow shelf above it supported on brackets. A collection of pretty china on the shelf adds interest to the doorway. Sometimes a shelf may be fastened twelve inches under the opening and used to display a set of steins, teapots, jugs or vases.

Grillwork can only be used to advantage with high ceilings and where a tall, narrow door needs cutting down in appearance.

In considering first the opportunities offered in lace window draperies the demand for those of a high class is noteworthy. A walk through the residential part of any of our cities will illustrate this point. The ecru net is oftenest seen, as it assimilates best with the woodwork generally found in town houses. Point arabe lace, whose distinctive feature is the cord woven into the pattern, is applied upon the net when the richest effects are sought after.

To screen the room from outside observation during the day, this curtain is hung against the panes of glass from a slender rod fastened to the top of the sash itself under the roller of the shade. From this height it falls without fullness to the bottom of the sash. One panel of lace is sometimes used, with a lace ornament in the center surrounded by insertion; or two breadths are hung in the same manner, each finished with lace or insertion on the bottom and inner side. In country houses where the curtains are not needed for screening they may be caught back, but in this case they should be hung over the window casement.

The bonne femme curtain is of French origin and is a unique device for treating the windows in a pretty manner without shutting out the light. The one shown in the second illustration is made of point arabe lace sewed on ecru brussels net, the scalloped flounce carrying out the movement of the wide insertion. A sash curtain of this type should clear the sill fully eight inches, so that the full beauty of the lace edged flounce will show against the panes of glass. Although these curtains are sometimes made up in silk, the net is more pleasing.

In addition to the sash curtains a second pair of lace ones is sometimes add-

BONNE FEMME CURTAIN IN POINT ARABE.

ed and hung from a pole on the window casement. There are different ways of hanging these curtains from the poles—by plaiting them in side or box plaits or making a hem at the top wide enough to run the pole through.

The least expensive curtain in net and lace is a plain brussels, which may be bought by the yard and finished with a renaissance edge or one of torchon, a Marie Antoinette braid or a point arabe lace, the consideration being in every instance to use the white or the ecru, according to the other furnishings of the room.

WHAT SHE WEARS.

Skirts and Bodices—Pretty Fancies. The Sack Model.

Skirts are all trimmed in one way or another, but there is less flouncing on foulard, etamine and taffeta skirts. Laces are so much used, entredeux especially, that, however the design may meander from top to bottom, the skirt lies quite flat and often has no finish to speak of at the bottom. This new feature gives rather an unfinished look to such skirts upon the whole, and when we find a very elaborate skirt trimming carried out most beautifully and observe at the bottom of its long train the most meager little folds of mousseline it does not seem quite harmonious. Besides, one knows that when two or three times worn it will need to be retrimmed, as chiffon in that form becomes shabby almost immediately.

There is nothing to recommend these glove fitting skirt tops for summer fabrics. They never did look well on any figure unless made of some firmer material, such as cloths or silks, with a good "body." Fine tucking, well pressed, was the happiest compromise, but the majority now prefer this perfectly plain surface. But fortunately it is quite as much the modish thing to gauge or shirr or have tucks in groups upon skirt tops whenever one looks better with them so arranged.

Bodices repeat the trimmings on skirts in a modified way. Empiecements, tending toward both yokes and collars across the shoulders, are the general finish for tops of bodices, while the sleeves are all full in some way below the elbow. Few spring gowns will introduce greater fullness than is now seen in sleeves, but later the gauzes

SAGE GREEN VEILING GOWN.

and nets will be sure to evolve into a greater bouffant style. Belts are running strongly into selfsame materials and trimmings as the gowns, repeating their design very often and at times carrying the color touch, which has been smartly entered at neckband or on the fronts. These belts offer quite a study in this way and show much ingenuity of conception. Neckbands have that well known straight line we have been wearing and remain in accord with belt very much.

Choux of ribbon on the left side of the bodice are seen so often that no fastidious cliente would care to wear what has been ruined by popularity. Delicate bits of color continue to be introduced upon neckband tops, on the self colored belts and occasionally enter into the sleeves.

Sashes are as modish as ever and tied in a variety of ways. Ribbons or mousseline sashes, which are single at the start from the belt, receive additions which double or treble their fullness toward the bottom. A series of rosettes or loose knots and bows become for many others their downward trimmings. Some of the latest sash trimmings start from the side bodice seams in folds seven or eight inches high, then taper down to the middle of the back, dropping on the skirt into a double knot, the ends hanging straight down close to the bottom of the skirt. For mousseline gowns, especially black ones, the sash ends are very wide and beautifully inset with lace, black when the gown is all black, black and white or all white when the rest of the trimming is of that character.

There is no praise too strong for the new model loose sack coat, with its sudden bias flare below the shoulders in the back, so simple, yet the most distingue wrap one could possibly wear.

There will be much jet as well as mixture of jet and steel seen in costly trimmings and worn in belt ornamentation, buttons, etc.

Pearl buttons and ornaments stand for the light summer gowns in the best of taste.

The costume shown is of sage green veiling and taffeta.—Vogue.

A Good Skin Whitener.

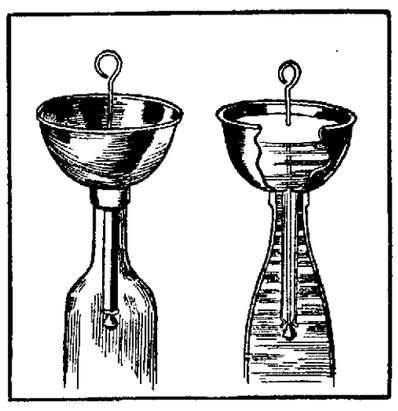
Oatmeal water is an excellent skin whitener, and a good toilet oatmeal may be made by mixing in equal parts very finely ground oatmeal and almond meal, then add a little perfume and pass through a sieve. A teaspoonful of this should be placed in the hand basin and boiling water poured over it. This should be allowed to stand for several hours before it is used, and if the water is required tepid a small quantity of warm water may be added to it.

THE LATEST IN FUNNELS.

Device by Which No Waste Occurs In Transferring Liquids.

By using an ordinary funnel it is easy to fill a bottle or other vessel with liquid, but it is practically impossible to prevent some of the liquid from being wasted. Now, however, a new kind of funnel has been invented, by the use of which, it is claimed, not even a drop of the liquid need be wasted, says the New York Herald. The inventor is Signor Bonafete, an Italian engineer.

The device consists of a hemispherical basin and of a cylindrical tube.



FUNNEL THAT WON'T SPILL.

At the bottom of the basin is a grating, with several holes, and through the tube and the grating passes a central pin, which has at its upper end a ring and at its lower end a small rubber valve.

When the vessel is filled as high as the bottom of the tube, the air in the tube meets with a resistance which it cannot overcome, and so it remains confined and naturally keeps in equilibrium the water remaining in the basin. No matter how much liquid there may be in the funnel, not another drop can go into the bottle.

NEW ENGINE OF WAR.

Inventor Claims That With It Small Army Will Be Needed.

Charles H. Hoffstetter of Philadelphia plans to reduce Uncle Sam's army to 2,400 men within five years. With that insignificant number of troops, aided by the engine of war invented by him, Captain Hoffstetter says the United States can "lick all creation" in the most approved style.

Captain Hoffstetter's "engine" for human destruction consists of an automobile fort, which can go over the ground at the rate of an express train, disbursing hot lead from twenty rapid fire guns and two breach loaders of the artillery type. Each engine, the captain says, can do the work of a regiment as the army is now organized, and only twelve men are needed to man each machine. Two searchlights will dissipate the darkness ahead of each engine and make the enemy an easy target.

The captain has been working on the machine more than two years. It will be built on four wheels, to be operated either by electricity or gasoline. It will be 10 feet 6 inches long and 6 feet 6 inches wide and 3 feet high. A wooden framework will be covered with armor, and the guns will be mounted on arms, which will protrude from the sides.

New Alkaloids In Tobacco.

A. Pictet and A. Rotschy report to the Paris Academy of Sciences that they have found a series of new alkaloids in tobacco. The first of these is a liquid, nicitеine; the second, a solid, nicotelline, and the third, nicetimine. These alkaloids occur in much smaller quantities than nicotine.

Under the belief that with a treatment of goat's milk he can accomplish the complete eradication of consumption, Robert Williams is establishing an immense goat camp in the Mogollon mountains and intends to place there a mammoth sanitarium for the treatment of pulmonary troubles, says a correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean. Williams studied medicine in eastern colleges. He had inherited consumption and came to Arizona in the latter stages of the disease. With a few hundred dollars he bought a small ranch in the mountains and stocked it with goats merely as a business investment. Under an enforced diet of goat's milk he gradually regained his health and in two years nearly doubled his weight, entirely routing his lung difficulty.

At the time, however, Williams did not realize that his cure was due to goat's milk. One day he read about the medical properties of goat lymph as demonstrated in a series of experiments conducted by the goat lymph sanitarium association in the Auditorium building in Chicago. Being a medical man himself, he argued that if the lymph will cure locomotor ataxia, paralysis, chronic articular rheumatism and similar diseases there must be virtue in goat milk for pulmonary affections. He studied the matter closely and finally came to the conclusion that the improvement in his own case had been effected by his enforced goat milk diet. He experimented with other sufferers and got the same results.

A company has been formed by Williams to equip his sanitarium, and an immense range for the goats has been secured. It is intended to maintain a herd of over 2,000 milk goats, a number believed to be sufficient to supply milk for several hundred patients, besides leaving a large quantity to be condensed and canned.

In our common purple orchis and some other species there occurs what we may term a geographical movement, a real traveling of the plant. If we dig up one of these, we shall find its roots include two smooth, roundish tubers, one in the process of formation, the other formed last year and now being drawn upon by the growing stem for its nourishment. Next year this one will have become wasted, while the new tuber will be supporting the new stem, and a newer tuber will be forming on the other side. This process goes on year after year, says Edward Step in The Pall Mall Magazine, with the result that the stem is each year about half an inch from the spot the plant occupied twelve months previously.

A similar action, though much more pronounced, is characteristic of some garden lilies and several of our spring flowering bulbs. Tulips, if planted in the shadow of thick shrubs, such as evergreens, will walk away from them into the lighter portion of the border. The movement of garden lilies, especially Lilium auratum and Lilium speciosum, is still more apparent. Place a bulb of Lilium auratum, the heavily scented, golden rayed lily of Japan, in the center of a large flower pot. For a season or two it retains its position; then it breaks up into a number of smaller bulbs, equaling or exceeding in number the flowering stems sent up the previous summer; but when these in turn give off each a stem it does not at once assume a vertical direction, but shoots almost horizontally until it reaches the side of the pot, when it rises erectly.

Several of our grasses and sedges develop creeping stems of great length, which give rise to new plants at every point or at intervals. The familiar quitch, twitch or couch is of this character, but the most striking examples are to be found in maram grass and sea sedge that occur on sand dunes by the sea. These plants of the seashore make ropes of their enormous creeping root stocks wherewith the sands are tied together, and many banks that would otherwise wash away with the first high tide are held intact.

Asbestus is in growing demand for commercial purposes. The mines of the Thetford district, Quebec, furnish most of the asbestus that comes to this market, says a writer in Popular Science and News. The rock in which the asbestus occurs is of a gray or green serpentine, the veins of asbestus varying from a mere thread to a thickness of six inches.

Veins of two and a half inches and upward are regarded as "extra No. 1," and from this is spun the thread from which fireproof curtains, fireplace mats and kitchen accessories are made. The shorter fibers are ground up for use as a plastic for pipe and boiler coverings and steam packing. The best quality of asbestus is worth about $300 a ton.

Green Gems Fashionable.

Green gem stones in jewelry are now ultra fashionable, and prices for semi-precious stones of good green color have considerably advanced. Of these stones the most sought for is chrysoprase, a green variety of quartz, of which a vein of finest quality was discovered in Tulare county, Cal., a few years ago, but which was soon exhausted by mineral collectors.

Use For White Mice Found.

White mice, it is said, are likely to become an essential part of the crew of submarine vessels, by reason of their sensitiveness to the fumes of volatilizing gasoline. This, as is known, is the fuel most suitable to this class of boats, but human organs are insensible to its presence in dangerous quantities. Mice, however, are very sensitive and perish before human beings begin to suffer the slightest ill effects. So in all submarines of the future cages full of white mice are to be kept on the floor, whence the heavy emanations gradually rise, and it will always be some one's duty to go round and see how the mice are getting on.

Leather For Filtration.

Leather, even when soft, does not present itself to the mind as a particularly good filtering medium. Indeed it might seem just the reverse, so one must commend Mr. W. G. Stratton for noting his experience with it in The Chemist and Druggist. The so called chamois skin is there recommended as an excellent medium for the clarification of thick liquids. The leather is to be well rinsed in cold water, he says, and after being wrung to express the excess of moisture it should be affixed to the top of the funnel so as not to hang down very deeply.

A Burglar's Friend.

A Washington dispatch says that there is no such thing as a burglar proof vault or safe, according to a report submitted by treasury experts to Assistant Secretary Taylor. The best tempered steel, no matter how thick, is not proof against a new chemical compound which professional cracksmen have learned to use. This compound, called thermite, when mixed with magnesium powder, will destroy the hardness of the metal and rob it of its temper, enabling a burglar with ordinary tools to cut into it as though it were lead.

Very Low Rates

during the months of March and April via Chicago & Northwestern Railway, $30.00 from Chicago to Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Ogden and Salt Lake City; $30.50 Spokane, $33.00 Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Victoria and a large number of other points. Tourist Sleeping cars every day from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. For maps and particulars apply to nearest ticket agent or address A. F. Cleveland, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Massillon Bed Spring Company will be held at the First National Bank of Massillon, O., June 12, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. The purpose of the meeting being to dissolve said corporation.

C. STEESE, Pres.
F. O. HUMBERGER, Secy.
Massillon, O., May 15, 1902.

BROKEN REST

Nervous --- Fidgety --- Restless--Weak --- Wouldn't work. An Old-Time Trouble Easily Cured

Mrs. John Andrews, of No. 58 Plum street, Massillon, O., says: "When I began the Nerve Pills I was on the verge of nervous prostration, weak, nervous, restless, easily upset and sleeping very poorly. This condition rapidly changed with the use of the Nerve Pills and now I sleep well and rest; strength naturally came back and with it nerve strength and steadiness. I am more than pleased that Mr. E. S. Craig, druggist, of No. 9 South Erie street, called my attention to the medicine, as it certainly is a superior nerve tonic."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c. a box at dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D. are on every package.

$50.00 Round Trip to California.

Chicago, & Northwestern Railway from Chicago, May 27-June 8. The $50.00 from Chicago to Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Ogden and Salt Lake City; New Overland Limited, the luxurious every day train, leaves Chicago at 8 p. m. Only three days enroute. Unrivaled scenery. Variable routes. New Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, Observation Cars (with telephone). All meals in Dining Cars. Buffet Library Cars (with barber). Electric lighted throughout. Two other fast trains 10 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. daily. The best of everything. Daily and personally conducted tourist car excursions to California, Oregon and Washington. Apply to your nearest ticket agent or address, A. F. Cleveland, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, O.

C&B LINE

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"WHILE YOU SLEEP"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS "CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE" both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

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Special Daylight Trips Every Saturday commencing July 12th to August 30th inclusive.

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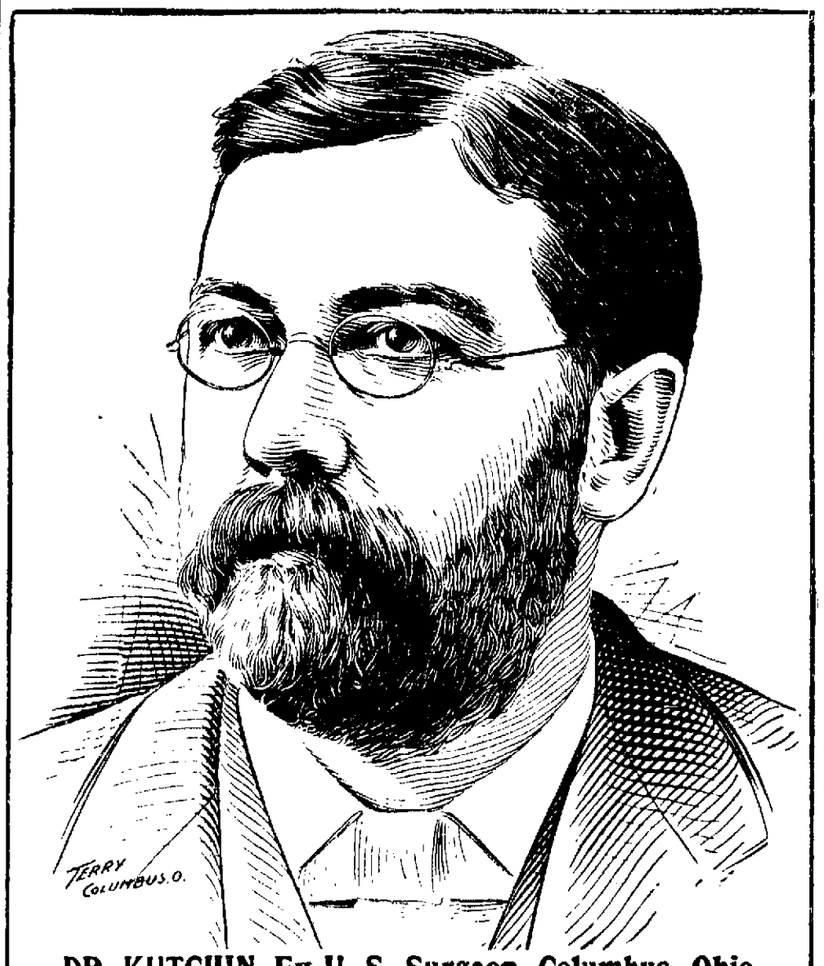
W. F. HERMAN, General Passenger Agent, CLEVELAND

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Julius L. Kreiger, late of Stark County, O., deceased. Dated the 3rd day of May, 1902.

WILLIAM C. KREIGER,
Administrator.



TERRY COLUMBUS.O.

DR. KUTCHIN, Ex-U. S. Surgeon, Columbus, Ohio.

Is a graduate of two of the leading medical colleges in America. Licensed by the State of Ohio.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT

DOCTOR KUTCHIN

20 Years Experience

Recognized by the entire medical fraternity as the

LEADING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST IN THE WORLD.

He cures sick men and women, and has an established reputation for honesty and reliability. He keeps his promises.

The Bible says: "In the mouths of two or three witnesses shall every word be established." Here are several witnesses.

Dr. Kutchin has hundreds of such testimonials, but never publishes a name unless asked to do so. Read what these cured and happy people have to say.

WHY DON'T YOU SEE THE DOCTOR BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE?

SNATCHED FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.

I was desperately ill for several years with Brights Disease of the Kidneys. I had six good doctors as I could get in this part of the country, but they did not help me. I was bloated so I could not walk; my feet were swollen so I could only wear a big pair of father's overshoes; I was almost blind, and the doctors gave me up to die.

My father took me to Dr. Kutchin, and while he would not promise to cure me, he gave me treatment. I have doctored with him for 4 months. Now I can go any place and am improving so rapidly that I feel about as well as ever. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Kutchin. Will answer letters if stamp is enclosed. MRS. CHARLES YANNAYON, Rittman, Ohio.

THIS FRENCHMAN'S EXPERIENCE IS GOOD READING.

Versailles, O., April, 1901.

For seven years I never drew a well breath. I took Peruna and all the other patent medicines until I had enough bottles in my house to start a drug store. I tried seven or eight local doctors. Nothing ever helped me. Finally I went to see Dr. Kutchin, and he pronounced my disease Bronchial Catarrh. In three months I gained eighteen pounds. I am getting well as fast as a man can.

Dr. Kutchin is very reasonable in his charges and I would have saved hundreds of dollars if I had gone to him sooner. I advise all the sick to doctor with him, for they will never regret it. JOSEPH SAINTIGNON.

CURED SEVEN YEARS AGO.

I was in deep trouble 7 years ago. In fact, I was about dead. I had a bad case of catarrh of the stomach and disease of the kidneys. I could not do an hour's work without playing out. I was bloated, nervous, sleepless, with pain in my back and a tired, all-gone feeling. I used to get up in the morning more tired than when I went to bed. Nothing helped me. I had often heard of Dr. Kutchin and I determined to go and see him. He took my case and cured me. I owe my life to him. This was six years ago. I keep well and strong. My advice to the sick is—go and see Dr. Kutchin. If he can't do you good he will tell you so. He is reliable in every way, and you can depend on him. I will answer letters enclosing stamp. H. G. ABELL, Cortland, Ohio.

ONE PATENT WRITES.

"I was borught up on a farm, but at 20 was a nervous wreck. I was morose, despondent and gloomy, nervous, sunken eyes with dark circles; no ambition; cold hands and feet; memory poor; back weak; dragging feeling in loins; varicocele; palpitation of the heart; hair loose; pimples on face. My hollow cheeks, stooping form and downcast countenance revealed the blight of my existence. Doctors treated me for consumption, but did not help me. I was recomended by a frend to try Doctor Kutchin. His treatment made me a different man. I was radically and permanently cured. My nerves became strong—my blood pure—gained 19 pounds—eyes bright and cheerful—a new life opened up, and I felt myself a man in every respect—mentally and physically."

The doctor has been visiting this county for eight years.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE AT

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, June 5, 1902.

ORRVILLE, NATIONAL HOTEL, TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.

Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O

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INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

N. E. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bamberlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

UNION LABEL TYPOGRAPHICAL MASSILLON, O.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1902

The announcement of the withdrawal of the Hon. Robert W. Tayler from the congressional race, to which he was unanimously nominated a few weeks ago, at Alliance, is received with profound regret by the Republicans, not only of the Eighteenth district, but of the entire state. For many years he has represented this district in the national congress and his recent nomination was equivalent to a re-election for another term. He was elected two years ago by a plurality of nearly five thuosand, figures which would doubtless have been exceeded at the coming election. His career as a representative of the Eighteenth district has been a most creditable one, and his withdrawal from politics will cause a loss which will be felt by the entire country.

Of all the factors having a bearing on the business situation at the present time, the coal strike is by all means the most potent. This strike is an uncertain quantity as to its possible extent and duration, but the indications are that it will prove a protracted and serious struggle. Every day that the strike may continue will add to the seriousness of its import as related to business interests of the entire country. Even now some of the most important industries, notably the railroad and steel manufactures, are experiencing unfavorable consequences, the railroads both in the diminution of earnings caused by a decrease in coal tonnage and in the difficulty attendant upon securing coal supplies for themselves; while the manufacturers are finding the problem of coal supply one of considerable importance. As the strike grows longer and probably expands, as now seems certain to be the case, these conditions will probably magnify, and on the whole the outlook in this respect cannot be said to be particularly promising.

The movement of the farmers of the West to form a vast co-operative association, the principal object of which is to eliminate the middleman and speculator in grain is assuming definite shape. Six of the largest wheat elevators in the Kansas wheat belt have been purchased, at a cost of nearly one million dollars, and similar purchases in other states are contemplated. The farmers are in earnest sympathy with the movement, and it is believed the influence of the association will soon be felt in every agricultural community, extending even to Europe. Flouring mills will be bought, and the output will be shipped to European countries, competing with the flour trust now being formed in New York. Farmers are taken into the association upon the payment of one hundred dollars each, for which they are to receive the market value of their wheat sold to the company and, in addition, will receive one-half of the profit derived, the other half going to the co-operative stores through which the wheat and flour will be handled.

In his speech last week on the Philippine bill Senator Dolliver touched the weak spot in the Democratic position when he said that "not a single helpful suggestion has been made by the minority." What renders it particularly painful to Senator Hoar and the Democrats with whom he is associated in opposition to the majority, is that it is true. One of the plans suggested by the opposition is a constitutional convention, as in the case of Cuba, but for obvious reasons this was not a helpful suggestion. It is a proposal to assemble tribes speaking thirty-one languages, and, for the most part, except for the ten per cent, more or less, to whom Spanish is a common medium of communication, unintelligible to one another, to take counsel for "the commonwealth." It is also a proposal to unite in conference the Moros of Mindanao, for example, with the Tagalogs of Luzon, for whom the Moros have no use whatever—in a living state. At present the contribution of the minority to the settlement of the Philippine question seems to be only the carrying on of a campaign of calumny against the United States army.

GOVERNOR NASH'S SPEECH.

The speech of Governor Nash at the opening session of the Republican state convention, Tuesday afternoon, fully met the expectations of all the delegates present. In the main it was devoted to a review of the work of the Republican party of the state during the past year, special attention being given to a discussion of the new laws reforming the taxation system of Ohio, enacted by the general assembly at the session just closed, and pointing out additional steps that should be taken. This cannot be done, however, until the constitution of the state is amended; and the legislature has submitted the necessary amendments, upon which the people will vote in November next. The levy upon all real and personal property, to raise money for the expenses of the state government has for many years been $2.89 per $1,000 of valuation. As a result of the new laws taxing corporations, this has been reduced to $1.35. The aggregate reduction in taxation over the entire state is more than three million dollars per year. If the amendments to the constitution are adopted, it will be possible to enact laws which will entirely wipe out the state levy, and then there will be no need for the decennial board of equalization, whose work is recieved always with claims of unfairness and injustice.

The constitutional amendments, upon which the people will vote next fall are, first, one removing the constitutional limitations on the taxing powers of the general assembly—limitations that arise from its wording, and which now prevent certain classes of property from being taxed. The second is, the repeal of the "double liability clause" of the state constitution, which has driven a vast deal of Ohio capital to seek investments in other states. And the third is one which grants the veto power to the governor of the state.

Governor Nash did well in setting all these facts clearly before the people of the state. The treasury has plenty of funds, and the state's financial condition is so excellent that he pledges himself to pay every obligation against her which matures up to April 1 of next year, without using a dollar from the new sources of revenue.

The Republican party of Ohio has kept its pledges of last year's platform, which declared: "We favor legislation to the end that the burden of taxation upon property may be lessened." The Democratic party offered instead a crusade against the railroads of the state. The Republican policy was adopted, and every taxpayer in the state may well congratulate himself on the fact. There has been no attack upon corporate capital. It has been required to pay its proper share of taxation; and so just was this demand that the corporations offered little opposition to the enactment of such legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO McKINLEY.

To the Editor of The Independent:

Memorial Day, as all good Americans know, is a day set aside by our government to give the people an opportunity to unite their sympathy for those brave heroes who so nobly defended our great country and flag. But as this Memorial Day draws near, there seems to be shown a greater sorrow and sympathy by the nation, for little did we dream on last Decoration Day that we should be lamenting over one of the supports, one of the strongest pillars of our country, William McKinley. The keenest pang is the fact that he was not allowed to die a natural death, not even to die on the battlefield, but was cut down by a wretch who is not worthy of mention. Yes, taken from us while greeting his people with open heart and hand. He even met the reaper with outstretched hand and beautiful words of prayer.

We miss him from our midst, not only as a soldier in time of war, but our greatest defender in peace, for he was an advocate for the workingmen; his mind ever active on topics of great benefit to them.

We also deplore his loss as a model citizen and most kind and lovable husband. Were the men to practice him how many better and more contented husbands! How many wives would be given the opportunity of enjoying a few of life's real pleasures. How many children would be made glad and happy. Would they only follow in his footsteps, thousands of homes would be brighter and more cheerful. One glance from his kind eyes on a group of children awakened new life and love in them, as in any good citizen.

To show their respect, the Glass Bottle Blowers, of Massillon, have selected a committee, viz., Robert Wheeler, chairman; John J. Cappelen, secretary, and James Grant, jr., to, in a fitting way, express their heartfelt sympathy and sorrow for their lost chief and pay a tribute of remembrance at his resting place.

It is understood that the committee has completed arrangements which the blowers and people of Massillon will have every reason to be proud of.

***

Makes assimilation perfect, healthy blood, firm muscle, strong nerves. Quickens the brain, makes and keeps you well. Great medicine. Rocky Mountain Tea. Z. T. Baltzly.

THE DEATH OF CHAS. GIGANTE.

Murderer Died in Awful Agony.

KNEW THAT THE END WAS NEAR.

His Last Words Were an Order to the Nurse to "Go Way Back and Sit Down"—Two Bullet Wounds Revealed by Post Mortem Examination — Gigante's Mother is Glad All is Over.

Canton, May 26.—Charles V. Gigante, the murderer of George Jacob, died early Sunday morning, after hours of the most intense agony. While his death was expected by the nurses and attendants, it came sooner than was anticipated. In fact, while the attendants were aware that he was in a dying condition he displayed such wonderful vitality and strength that his death was beli ved to be a question of hours and possibly a day. The youthful murderer died, scarcely realizing that he was about to pass into another world. When inquiry was made of him whether he knew that he was dying Gigante replied "yes." but acted as if he did not believe such was the case. A half hour before death came, at 3:15 o'clock Sunday morning, and after he had been told that he was about to die, Gigante asked for his clothes. When told that he could not have them he said something about being removed to the county jail.

Gigante's last moments were full of agony. His cries, groaning and moaning were something awful to hear. Notwithstanding the fact that he had been removed to the men's hospital dormitory at the southeast end of the second story of the big building, his groaning could be distinctly heard throughout the building. Guard William Klotz and Superintendent Yager, Workhouse Cook James Smith and two "trusties," McCarty and Hose, were at the bedside. Nurse Whetson, who came on duty to care for Guard Stone at midnight, was also present. Gigante was delirious the greater part of the time but had moments when he recognized those about him. When asked if there was anything he wanted he requested a drink of water. Nurse Whetson inquired if he would not prefer wine, and upon his affirmative response the dying man was given the stimulant. He showed considerable strength, lifting his head to drink the wine, but as he fell back on his pillow his moaning and groaning continued as bad as ever. Guard Klotz, who had gone to call up Dr. A. V. Smith, returned and said that Dr. Smith when informed of what was being done said that he could do no more if he was present, and advised the nurse to give Gigante another hypodermic injection of morphine. This was done but failed to quiet the patient. Before leaving the room to return to Guard Stone, the nurse said, "Charlie you must lay quiet and let those stimulants take effect." Gigante in a restless and peevish manner replied, "You go way back and sit down." These were the last words ever spoken by him. In his delirious condition Gignate talked about fast driving and something about one dollar and forty cents.

After the last hypodermic injection was given him Nurse Whetson went to attend to Mr. Stone while Superintendent Yarger, Guard Klotz and the others in the room went down stairs to the captain's office. They had been there scarcely five minutes when summoned back to the room by McCarty, who said Gigante was breathing his last. He gave one or two convulsive gasps and the nurse then quietly said that he was dead. Undertaker T. N. Shilling was called and prepared the body for burial.

Homer Stone, the wounded guard, was told of Gigante's death about an hour after it occurred. He heard the moving about in the building and inquiring the cause was informed of the murderer's death by the nurse. Mr. Stone simply said, "Why didn't you tell me sooner," and made no further comment.

About 5 o'clock Captain G. A. Wielandt, of the workhouse guards, went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Friedman, step-father and mother of Gigante, at the corner of Second street and McKinley avenue, and broke the news to Mr. Friedman. Mr. Friedman is reported to have replied, "It's the best thing that could have happened. He would have had to die anyway and it saves a good deal of expense." Mrs. Friedman later in the day expressed similar feeling, although she is greatly broken up by the happenings of the past few days. The parents said that they desired the body brought home from the workhouse, and it was removed to their residence Sunday afternoon.

A post mortem examination, held Sunday evening, revealed the fact that two bullets had entered the abdominal region. Whether Gigante fired one of these himself, as he claimed, has not been established, but his story is not credited in other features and that point remains a doubt.

The funeral services will take place from St. Peter's Catholic church at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. The Rev. Father Victor Arnould, pastor of the church, will officiate, and the body will be interred in the family lot in St. Peter's Catholic church. Joseph Gigante, father of the young man, is buried in this lot.

HONOR THE SOLDIER DEAD.

Arrangements Made for Memorial Day.

EXERCISES AT THE ARMORY.

W. B. Humberger Will be the President of the Day, and J. C. Haring Will be the Chief Marshal of the Parade—The Details.

Hart Post, Grand Army of the Republic, has issued the following programme of Memorial Day exercises:

8 a. m.—G. A. R. Post, Sons and Daughters of Veterans and ex-soliders and sailors will meet at G. A. R. hall, on East Tremont street, march to St. Mary's cemetery, where after a short address by the Rev. H. V. Kaempker and songs by school children, the graves will be decorated, thence they will proceed by street cars to the St. Joseph's cemetery, and after an address by the Rev. J. F. Kuebler and exercises by the school children the graves there will be decorated, and from thence they will march to the Massillon cemetery and after the ritualistic exercises by the Post, and a song by the Daughters of Veterans at the monument, decorate the graves there and return on street cars to the city.

1 p. m.—The parade will be formed by J. C. Haring, chief marshal, assisted by his aides, in front of G. A. R. hall on East Tremont street, and move promptly at 1:15 (headed by the band) east on Tremont to East street, north on East to Main east on Main to High, countermarch on Main to Muskingum, countermarch on Main to Erie, north on Erie to Armory, where the audience will be called to order by the president of the day, William B. Humberger, Esq.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT ARMORY.

Song—"The Flower of Liberty" . . .Marshal
Christian Church Choir.
Prayer, by the Chaplain. Rev. J. F. Clokey
Men's Chorus—"Wave Above Them"
. . . . . Lorenz
Men of Choir.
Reading . . .Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech
Prof. J. Ellis, Adjutant of Hart Post.
Chorus—"Columbia" . . . .Beirly
Choir.
Memorial Address, by Rev. L. H. Stewart, Pastor of M. E. Church.
Chorus—"America" . . .Choir and Audience
Benediction.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS CELL.

John Schemansky Dies Alone in Canton City Prison.

Canton, May 26.—John Schemansky, arrested early Sunday morning on a charge of intoixcation, was found dead in his cell a few hours later, Coroner Schuffell pronouncing his death due to strangulation. A report in circulation that his death was due to blows from the mace of the officer who made the arrest was denied by the police, in which they are corroborated by the coroner.

Schemansky was 53 years of age, and for the past eighteen years was employed in the plumbing establishment of Theobold & Co. He leaves a wife, two daughters and a son, all of whom reside in tnis city.

Our Locomotives the Best.

The ten new locomotives recently sent to France have been found very satisfactory, and as this number is only the first shipment of an order for fifty of them, it shows that foreign people appreciate the value of American products. There is another American product that has become very prominent during the past fifty years and that is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the standard medicine for stomach, liver and bowel complaints. Many people who have experimented for years with unknown remedies without finding relief, have been brought back to health by its use. Then this is surely the medicine for you. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, flatulency, and malaria, fever and ague. We urge you to try it. Our Private Stamp is over the neck of the bottle.

Louisville, O., Dec. 24, 1898.

Slusser Pharmacy—I wish to say that I have used your Pills as a laxative and for Torpid Liver, and must truly say they are the best and mildest I ever used.

MRS. SARAH STUMP.

MINERS AND OPERATORS.

A Conference Being Held Here Today.

ASK PAY FOR DEAD WORK.

State and District Officers Meet the Operators to Take Up the Matter of Working Bottom Slate in the Stanwood Mine.

W. H. Haskins, of Columbus, state president of the United Mine Workers, and Robert Legg, of East Greenville, sub-district president, held a conference with W. J. Mullins, general manager of the Massillon Coal Mining Company, and Henry Leahy, foreman of the Stanwood mine, at the company's office, in South Erie street, Tuesday.

The conference was held to consider the demand of the Stanwood miners for pay for working bottom slate. At the last convention this demand was made, but was set aside till President Haskins could give the matter consideration.

The Stanwood is one of the few mines of this regoin in which machines are used.

The miners claim that if they are required to work this slate, they should be paid. The company has maintained that it is not the rule to pay for this work in the machine districts. President Haskins, however, says that in the Hocking valley and other machine fields this work is paid for, in some mines men being employed to do that work.

The conference ended at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the decision being that President Legg and Foreman Leahy make a tour jointly of the Hocking Valley to ascertain conditions there, the settlement in this district to be based upon their findings.

TO FIX THE LOSS.

Arbitrators to Take Up Screen Matter.

J. P. JONES THE MINERS' MAN.

Miners Claim That Through the Use of Screens Having Meshes of Illegal Size They Have Lost Much Money During Many Years Past.

The demand of district officials of the United Mine Workers for money due from the operators because of the use of screens of illegal mesh during many years past will probably be submitted to a board of arbitration. In one or two cases the money said to have thus been lost to the miners has been made good, but in most instances the losses cover a period of so many years that the miners and operators have been unable to agree as to the amount of the losses.

Arbitration is regarded favorably by both miners and operators. John P. Jones, of North Lawrence, former labor commissioner, will be the miners' representative on the board of arbitrators.

The discovery that screens having larger meshes than allowed by the interstate contract was made by Robert Legg, local president of the miners' organization, several months ago, when, in accordance with instructions, he made a close inspection of every department of district mine workings.

A Paris dispatch says, "M. Rosey has just discovered the secret of perpetual youth." Too late, we've had it for years. Madison Medicine Co.'s Rocky Mountain Tea. Z. T. Baltzly.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, May 27, 1902:

LADIES.

Clapp, Miss Emma	Lewis, Mrs. Howard E.
Joseph, Miss May	Rockey, Miss Lucile

MEN.

Buchanan, John	Moller, J.
Cach, Emil	Predler, W. B.
Edinger, George	Russell, J. E.
Houser, Joseph	Sheen, B. H.
Kohler, Robert	Thompson, H. S.
Mathews, Harry	Thomas, Solomons

Yost, Capt. T. D.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

Mr. A. A. Slusser, Louisville, O.

Dear Sir—Want to thank you for recommending your Liver Pills to me for Constipation and Liver Trouble, with which I have been afflicted for several years, and can cheerfully recommend them to all sufferers of the same trouble, as they have done me much good.

ELI BECHER.

ENGLISH CAMPS BREAK UP.

Horse and Mule Shipments From Canada.

New Orleans, May 27.—The British army officers at Camp Chalmette now acknowledge that the horse and mule business here for the army in South Africa, will soon be cleaned up. It may take two months to complete the work. There are 5,000 mules in the interior yet awaiting shipment. The business formerly concentrated at New Orleans will be scattered, the bulk of it going to Canada. Several charters taken out for New Orleans have been cancelled and the ships will be sent to Quebec and Montreal instead. One shipment of mules, 700 in number, will be made from Philadelphia.

There are two steamers yet to sail from Chalmette, the Kelvingrove on May 27, and the Lake Michigan on June 2. Not more than three vessels in all will sail during June, against a previous average of twelve a month. The change will be made whether there is peace in South Africa or not, the fuss made over the alleged British camp at Chalmette and the charge of violation of neutrality laws having greatly annoyed the English government, so the British officers here declare. If there is need of any large number of mules and horses in the future they will be shipped through Canada. The mule and horse trade through New Orleans now coming to an end has meant a matter of $85,000,000 in stock and fodder.

DROUTH IN AUSTRALIA.

Loss in Stock Will Reach Seventy-five Millions.

London, May 28.—Recent dispatches from Sydney, N. S. W., give an account of the terrible drouth from which, as a climax to seven dry years, Australia is now suffering. The correspondent says that the losses in stock in Australia since 1899 amount to $75,000,000. Unemployed men are drifting into the cities by the thousands and there the state governments are providing them with relief. The only districts that have escaped the drought are the Northern river district of New South Wales and parts of the Riverina district.

The situation has been aggravated by the federal duties on fodder, which prevent its importation. Communication in the interior has been paralyzed, as the waterways are unnavigable. Owing to the expense of fodder, the firm which had the contract has abandoned the hauling of the mail in Queensland, the cost of this transportation having risen from $30,000 to $150,000 annually. The sheep are dying by the millions, and even the rabbits are starving. Animals have stripped the bark from the trees for food.

MEAT FAMINE IN CHICAGO.

Result of the Strike of the Teamsters.

Chicago, May 28.—Chicago's beef supply from the stock yards has been almost entirely cut off, and unless the concessions demanded by the striking teamsters are granted within the next day or two, the city will be face to face with a famine. Not only have the big packers failed in every attempt to smuggle meat out of the yards, but the wholesale and retail butchers who usually drive their own wagons into the yards and take out loads of provisions, have been forbidden to do so in the future. A number of them were allowed to carry away stuff that they had bought of the packers, but they were warned not to return for any more until the trouble is settled.

As a result there is a movement on foot among the 1,200 or more butchers of Chicago to close their shops for a week or two, or as long as may be necessary to defeat the packers in their fight against the teamsters. The most of them declare that they are in sympathy with the strikers and feel that stopping the sale of beef would be the most effective way to help the teamsters.

NEWS OF THE STRIKE.

Firemen in Shamokin District Will Come Out.

Shamokin, Pa., May 28.—One hundred firemen, representing sixteen collieries, employing seven thousand men and boys, unanimously voted to go on strike next Monday until an eight-hour work day at the present wage scale was guaranteed. Local No. 47 of the International Union of Steam Engineers, Pumpmen and Machinists also determined last night to engage in a tie-up June 2 until the operators concede the demands asked for by the firemen.

Harrisburg, May 28.—The situation in the anthracite coal region was discussed at a conference between Governor Stone, Attorney General Elkin and Thomas Duffy, T. D. Nicholls and John Fahy, district presidents of the United Mine Workers, yesterday, in the governor's office. The mine workers came by invitation to explain the exact situation.

Read the "want" columns daily.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independen Investigators.

Amilius H. Boerner is seriously ill at his home in North street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Plant, in Wooster street, Monday morning, a son.

The ladies of the Christian church will hold a festival in the McClymonds block Memorial Day.

Mrs. W. A. McRoberts and children, of Pittsburg, are guests at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hemperly.

The Rev. L. H. Stewart left Monday morning for Lisbon, O., to attend the district conference of the M. E. church at that place.

E. E. Fox has purchased from the Everhard heirs the property in East Main street. Mr. Fox will move into his new home in the near future.

G. W. Kinne, who was granted a building permit by City Clerk Seaman, Wednesday, says he will erect a frame dwelling of six rooms in North East street, at a cost of $1,200.

Superintendent E. A. Jones, of the Massillon public schools, delivered an address before the graduating class of the high school and an audience of 1,000 people at Garfield, Tuesday evening.

The committee to arrange for the annual outing and reunion of Stark county Masons will meet in Canton June 4. W. E. N. Hemperly and A. J Miller are the Massillon members of the committee.

C. W. Kaley has taken out a building permit. He will erect a frame dwelling of five rooms, 28x36 feet, at a cost of $900, in North Waechter street. The dwelling is to be completed October 1.

Dr. F. H. Chidester was granted a building permit by City Clerk Seaman, Wednesday. He will erect a frame dwelling of seven rooms in Chestnut street at a cost of $1,500, having it completed August 15.

The fifth annual reunion of the Swihart family will be held at Nimisila park, in Canton, on Saturday, June 7. All relatives and friends are cordially invited to come, with well-filled baskets. Mrs. L. D. Mathie, secretary.

At the meeting of the Military band, Tuesday evening, it was decided that the members should march in a body to St. Mary's cemetery to decorate the grave of the late Joseph J. Ess on Memorial Day. Mr. Ess was the director of the band at the time of his death.

A sneak thief slipped into the residence of Harry Hullinger, west of the city, Saturday, and stole $15. Mr. Hullinger thinks the thief was a tramp, who had slept in the neighborhood, and who entered the house at a moment when both Mr. and Mrs. Hullinger were absent.

The civil service examination conducted by Deputy Postmaster W. E. Brown in the city council chamber, Wednesday morning, was taken by ten persons, including one woman. The applicants were examined in spelling, penmanship, copying, letter writing, arithmetic, local and general geography and reading addresses.

The funeral of the late Jacob Schmader was held from St. Mary's Cahtolic church at 8:30 Wednesday morning, the Rev. H. V. Kaempker officiating. R. M. Frederick, Henry Leahy, Frank Warth, Clifford Manley, John Kracker and John Arter served as pallbearers. St. Joseph's Society, of which the deceased was a member, attended the services in a body.

G. J. Sailer has purchased an automobile from a Toledo manufactory and the motor will be seen on Massillon streets in the near future unless an accident should prevent. Otto Sailer left Monday afternoon for Toledo and accompanied by an experienced motor driver will make the trip from Toledo to Massillon overland. It is expected that the trip will be made in one day.

John Ridenbaugh, an employe of the Massillon Bridge Company, was seriously injured in an accident at Zanesville, Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Ridenbaugh is employed as a constructor and in helping move a section of a bridge was caught under a falling beam. His right leg was broken. It was found impossible to move him to his home in this city, and he is undergoing medical treatment at Zanesville.

Assessor Frank Klick, of Richville precinct, has made his report as follows: Two hundred and fifty-one horses, valued at $12,290; 742 cattle, $11,740; 1 mule, $20; 295 sheep, $1,095; 604 hogs, $2,313; 37 carriages, $1,095; personal property, $14,942; 21 watches, $230; 32 pianos and organs, $880; merchandise, $125; raw material, $3,190; money sbuject to draft, $45,820. Total value, $93,740. Sixty-six dogs; 12 births, 8 deaths.

The adoption of a regulation by the Cleveland board of health prohibiting dairymen from using paper tickets more than once has again brought to the Massillon mind the recent recommendation of Health Officer T. Clarke Miller that a similar regulation be instituted in Massillon. The council, at the time, did not agree with Dr. Miller. There is a feeling that if the ordinance were laid before the present council it would receive favorable consideration.

The St. Angela's Sodality of the St. Joseph's Catholic church was formed last Sunday. The organization began with forty charter members. The officers will not be elected until the last Sunday in June. In organizing Father Kuebler was celebrant, Father Kaempker and Father Alten, of Brookfield, assisting. Father Alten preached the sermon. Vesper was sung by the St. Joseph's choir. The new Sodality takes in the younger members of the church, admitting none over 15 years of age.

THE GRIM REAPER.

Services Over Body of Robert Bittaker.

VICTIM OF MINE ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Caroline Jewel Dead at Navarre—Leaves a Husband and Five Children—David Rowlands, of Newman, Passes Away—Funeral Thursday—Other Obituaries.

Canal Fulton, May 28.—The body of the late Robert Bittaker, who met a terrible death in a clay mine, near Nimisila, Saturday, was brought to this place for burial Tuesday. In company with Charles Bliler, of Barberton, Bittaker was at work in the mine, preparing a powder blast The powder ignited too soon, and the fire extended to several untapped powder kegs. A terrible explosion followed. Biller was terribly injured, but was able to go to Barberton for surgical aid. Bittaker died a few huors after the accident. Funeral services for the deceased were held at Clinton, near which place he resided.

MRS. CAROLINE JEWEL.

Navarre, May 28.—Mrs. Caroline Jewel, aged 49 years, died at her home, south of town, at noon, Tuesday, of consumption. Funeral services will be held at Blaugh's church at 10 o'clock Thursday. Mrs. Jewel is survived by a husband and five children.

DAVID ROWLANDS.

Newman, May 28—.David Rowlands died Tuesday. The funeral will take place Thursday afternoon.

BERTHA DIETZ.

West Brookfield, May 28.—Bertha Dietz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dietz, of Brookfield, died Wednesday morning at 9:30. Doctors give the cause of death as inflammatory rheumatism. The deceased was eighteen years of age and had been sick for the past four weeks. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

CHARLES LEININGER.

Charles Leininger died at 6 o'clock Sunday evening, at his home, on the Newman road. For two years he was a sufferer from rheumatism. He was about fifty-five years old, and leaves a wife and several children. Funeral services will be held at St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. The deceased was a native of Germany. He fought in several wars in his native land.

WANTED—A woman 25 to 45 years old to do housework on farm, four miles south of Canton. Address Mrs. V. S. Russell, R. F. D, Canton, O.

REPORTS OF ASSESSORS.

Wiseman and Schneider Make Theirs.

The board of equalization is now at work on the reports of Assessors Wiseman, of the first ward, and Schneider, of the fourth ward. The reports follow:

First Ward—Horses 184, valued at $7,390; cattle 17, valued at $290; carriages 182, valued at $5,085; personal property subject to taxation, $36,448; watches 98, tvalued at $1,788; musical instruments, pianos, organs, etc., 148, valued at $9,603; merchandise, $51,144; raw material listed by manufacturers, $65,323; moneys subject to draft, $35,776; credits after deducting bona fide debts, $45,160; moneys invetsed in bonds, stocks, etc., $300; Dogs 61, $212. Total value of taxable property, $237,782.

Fourth Ward—Horses 84, $2,690; Cattle 17, $320; 38 watches, valued at $635; 61 pianos and organs, $3,445; property such as merchandise, etc., $1,150; raw material listed by manufacturers, $875, value of all moneys subject to draft, $18,993; value of all credits after deducting bona fide debts, $1,660. Dogs listed for taxation, $71. Total value of all taxable personal property, $36,759.

A novel feeling of leaping, bounding impulses goes through your body. You feel young, act young and are young after taking Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

Want column ads. pay. Try it.

HIS PHYSICIANS ARE SURPRISED.

Suspender Buckle Taken From Stone's Body.

STRUCK BY GIGANTE'S BULLET.

Patient is Improving Rapidly and Wounds are Healing—Canton Elks Will Give Another Carnival the First Week in August.

Canton, May 28—When Drs A. C. and E. D. Brant entered the workhouse this morning to extract the bullet which was supposed to be lodged over Guard Stone's heart and just between the ribs, they made a peculiar discovery. The doctors have felt this bullet for some days and could see and feel it when the man's heart acted. When they went after it they discovered that it was not a bullet at all, but was a piece of heavy wire about two inches in length, with a hook in one end of it. This was a part of Stone's suspenders, which being hit with the bullet from Gigante's revolver was driven into his body. Several pieces of clothing were also fished out of the hole left by the wire. The patient is getting along nicely and will recover

The Elks of this city decided to give another carnival commencing the week of August 4th. A committee will go to Dayton to secure the attractions.

Joseph Kieffer, one of the best known members of the G. A. R. in Canton, died at his home in Navarre street, Tuesday night from paralysis. He was born in Stark county in 1844, and has resided here all his life. He was never married. He was a member of Co. D, 107th O. V. I.

The story is again revived that the Pennsylvania Company has decided to build a new passenger station at the crossing, on either the east or west side of South Market street and that parties have been authorized to purchase grounds for the purpose. The man who gives out the information say the station will be built upon the north side of the company's tracks and it will be a fine, large structure.

Coroner Schuffell will not render his verdict in the Gigante case until next week. In an interview the coroner said: "Dr. Gavin and myself, who conducted the examination will compare notes in order to make a full and comprehensive report and when this is completed it will be given to the public. The people seem to be satisfied that the man is dead and are not in a hurry to hear just what killed him. Peritonitis was the cause, as said before."

Guard Homer Stone, who is still occupying a bed in the residence portion of the Stark county workhouse, is growing stronger with each day. He sleeps well and his appetite is good. He had a chicken dinner Tuesday and seemed to eat it with much relish. He has been complaining somewhat of pains in his arm, but aside from this he does not murmur. Prison Physician A. V. Smith, Dr. A. C. Brant and Dr. Edward D. Brant were at the institution Tuesday morning, dressing the wounds of the prostrated guard. The wounds are reported healing nicely and the doctors say that the danger point will soon be passed.

INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS.

The W. & L. E. Objects to Construction of Grade Crossing.

Toledo, May 28.—The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company evidently wants to forestall a condemnation suit by the Toledo Railway & Terminal Company in probate court, and has instituted injunction proceedings in common pleas against the Toledo Railway & Terminal Company to restrain it from building a track at grade, across its Ironville yards. In the petition the plaintiff avers that it has, at great expense, constructed and maintained yards at Ironville and Homestead, partly within and partly without the city limits, on the east side of the river. It claims that the new company has served notice upon it that it intends to cross five tracks in the Ironville yards, at a point not far from York street. The plaintiff alleges that this would impair the Ironville yards and interfere with the use of the Homestead yards, making their operation hazardous.

The Wheeling claims that it would be perfectly feasible for the new belt to cross overhead or under grade the tracks, and asks the court, by virtue of the new act to provide for a steam railroad crossing another steam railroad, to ascertain the mode of crossing with the least injury, and to enjoin the defendant from operating a crossing at grade.

Artificial flowers at half price, for this week only, at Falke's Millinery store.

ASK FOR BETTER PAY.

Laborers Demand $1.75 for Nine-Hour Workday.

The effect of Councilman Peter Smith's ordinance to increase the pay of laborers employed directly by the city, together with the general agitation of skilled labor for higher pay, has been to influence common laborers generally to demand higher wages Many of those employed in connection with the construction of new buildings, in the city, have asked for $1.75 for a nine-hour workday. The general rule has been $1.50 for nine hours. In some cases it has been granted. In others it has been refused.

SLAVS A MENACE IN MANY WAYS.

So a Protesting Committee Declares.

A COMPLAINT TO THE MAYOR.

Citizens Say Slavs are so Filthy That the Health of the Neighborhood is Endangered, and so Quarrelsome, Vicious and Disorderly as to be Otherwise Dangerous and Undesirable.

The two Slavs who seemed to have been responsible for most of the trouble at their boarding house at 572 North Mill street, Monday afternoon, pleaded guilty before Mayor Bell, Wednesday morning, and were each fined $2 and costs.

A committee of citizens of the neighborhood in which the Slavs reside called on the mayor to enter formal complaint against the entire Slavish colony. "At 572 North Mill street," declared the spokesman, "in a little house of four or five rooms there lives twenty-three men and one woman. The place is so filthy that no self-respecting hog would live in it. We hold that the health of the neighborhood is constantly menaced by the existence of this place, and we ask that something be done. Then, too, we regard these Slavs as a dangerous class of people. I have reason to know that every one of them carries a dagger. They drink a great deal, and when under the influence of liquor go about the neighborhood seeking trouble. The only English they know is some foul epithets, which they apply indiscriminately to everybody they meet when they are drinking. At all hours of the day and night they are carousing, as some work at night and others by day. They have an accordion that they keep going most of the time, and the singing they do is something fierce. We simply can't stand it."

Mayor Bell will refer the complaint as to the sanitary condition of the Slavs' place to the health department. Through an interpreter he has made known to the Slavs that unless they mend their ways forthwith he will have the entire colony arrested and send some of them to the workhouse.

The health department, at the suggestion of Dr. T. Clarke Miller, some time ago took up the case of these foreigners, and will shortly take some action on the matter.

TIME EXTENDED ONE YEAR.

Denmark Grants Request of the United States.

Copenhagen, May 28.—King Christian, after a long conference with the premier, Dr. Deuntzer, finally accepted the proposal of the United States to extend for a year the time limit for the ratification of the Danish West Indian treaty. This action was taken in spite of very heavy pressure on the part of the opposition press and members of the royal family.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes Clean Bread

With Royal Baking Powder there is no mixing with the hands, no sweat of the brow. Perfect cleanliness, greatest facility, sweet, clean, healthful food.

The "Royal Baker any Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

Alum is used in some baking powders and in most of the so-called phosphate powders, because it is cheap, and makes a cheaper powder. But alum is a corrosive poison which, taken in food, acts injuriously upon the stomach, liver and kidneys.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

SQUIERS REACHES HAVANA.

Cuban Congress Passed an Appropriation Bill.

Havana, May 28.—H. G. Squiers, the American minister, arrived here Monday. An official programme has been arranged for his meeting with the president, when he will present his credentials as the representative of the United States to the Republic of Cuba. The Senate and House of Representatives passed a vote granting the executive a credit of $300,000 to meet current expenses. This action was taken at the request of President Palma.

The Diario de la Marina yesterday published an article in which it spoke of $13,000,000 in Cuban money having been sent to Washington by the intervening government. The Lucha explained that this was a misrepresentation, the money referred to being shipments of Spanish and French gold, which had been collected as custom dues, and also shipments against money orders. A motion was made in the House of Representatives to ask the secretary of finance for an explanation, but no vote was taken on the matter.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DEAD.

Angry Miners Threaten Government Officers.

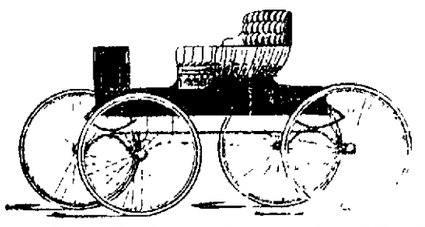
Fernie, B. C., May 28.—The explosion which killed 151 men occurred in one of the lowest workings, known as Beaver pit. The wreck of the workings is said to be complete. Hundreds of tons of rock and coal was brought down upon the unfortunate miners by the force of the explosion. Some of the bodies are buried beneath from fifty to seventy-fivetons of debris, and many corpses will never ber ecovered. Eight more bodies were recovered yesterday. Many of the surviving white miners are arranging to leave Fernie.

The threatened rising against certain government officers was checked last night by the arrival of a large number of special officers, who had been hurriedly summoned by telegraph from all the nearby towns.

MINERS LEAVING FOR EUROPE

Party of One Hundred Slavs and Italians.

New York, May 28.—One hundred men, women and children, the men being miners from the Pennsylvania coal regions, arrived in Hoboken yesterday. They were booked to sail for Europe on the steamers Scotia and Pennsylvania. Those for the last named vessel got away, but the others will be compelled to wait several days, as the Scotia has not arrived on this side. All of the party are Italians, Poles and Slavs.



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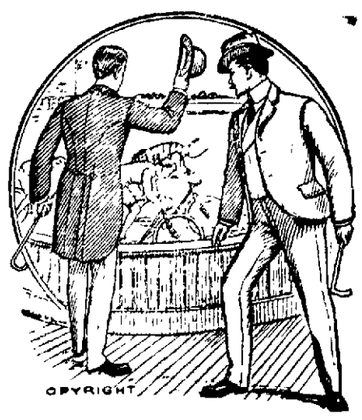
of Carriages, Buggies, Stanhope, Phaetons, and Driving Wagons ever shown in the city at terms to suit purchaser. Also complete line of Harness and Farm and Business Wagons Call and inspect our line.

J. B. Schrader, 41 N Erie St., Massillon, O.



The Best is Always the Winner

which is the reason we win the most customers, with our clothing. We carry none but the best for the price we charge, best in every point—material, cut, finish and fit. Our summer styles are ready Many suits are already gone, but we have enough to go round. Better not delay making your selection. The stock is always choicest when newest.

WE ARE STOCKED UP

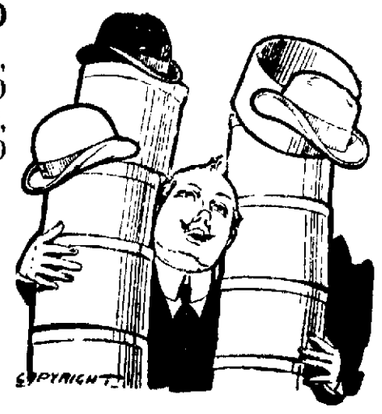
from floor to ceiling with new styles headgear for men and boys. Correct thing in Hats. Latest fashions in Summer Wear; all colors and all shades. All shapes and sizes. And the prices—well, they're the lowest ever known for such superior quality.

Natty Derbys, best makes.....$2.00-$3.00

Stylish. Dressy Alpines, Panama shapes in black, pearl, slate, &c, all the new shapes. $1 50, $2.00 and $2.50

In Straw Hats we have all the new creations for 1902, Dress Hats .....50c to $2.50

Why pay more elsewhere for inferior goods.



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Your money back for the asking if you are not satisfied.

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SIMPLE FURNISHING

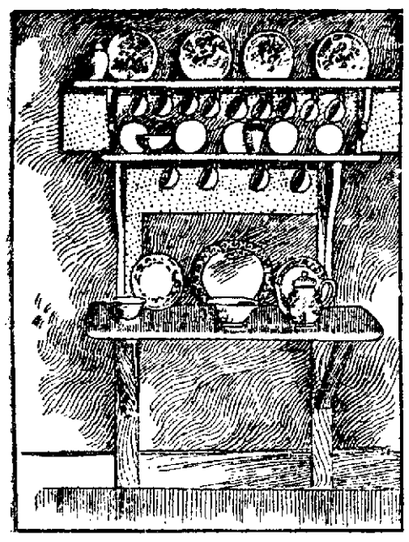
SOME ORIGINAL NOTIONS FOR A SUMMER COTTAGE.

The Dining Room and Its Coloring. Chairs That Are Liked—A Neat Little Substitute For a Sideboard and a Delightful Door Cabinet.

"The true test," says an art critic, "of the successful room is the first impression it creates." This should be remembered in selecting the colors for the dining room, the style of woodwork, the covering for the floor, the furniture and the window curtains.

In pursuing this idea some very pretty dining rooms have been equipped, according to The Designer, which finds among them the following suggestions:

One that has windows to the south and west, that bring in every available



TO REPLACE A SIDEBOARD.

touch of sunlight, was treated with a green paper in two tones in which the pattern was so well mixed that it presented almost a plain surface. The woodwork was yellow pine, and this suggested a combination of yellow and green in the floor covering. For this a mixed brussels was used, with the breadths sewed together like a rug, but without a border, the short ends finished with a woolen fringe. The furniture was of oak—table, chairs and sideboard. At the windows dotted swiss in linen color was hung without looping back as a screen from the vivid light.

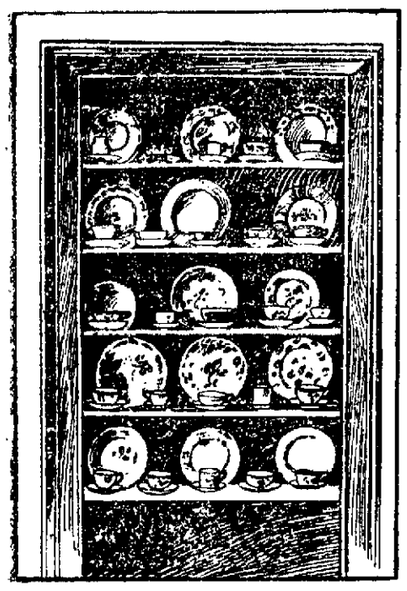
A dining room that achieved its pretty effect quite entirely from its color combination had a blue green burlap on the wall as far up as the plate shelf. Above was a patterned paper in buff and the same tone of blue green. Ecru net was hung at the windows and blue green hangings at the doorways.

While the colors adopted in a dining room are of great importance, the furniture demands fully as careful consideration. Tables are made now in simpler and better shapes than in former years, and the round size is easily obtained. The polished top of the table is often used without a cloth to economize laundry work.

Oak chairs with cane seats are usually chosen for cottage use, but a splint chair made especially for piazzas has lately been found serviceable and more artistic. It may be stained or painted to conform to the other furnishings of the room. Its light weight, too, makes it desirable in summer homes, as it is so easily transferred out of doors.

The sideboard shown in the illustration is an original design that was put into the hands of a carpenter to carry out. It affords opportunity for keeping cups, saucers and other table equipment that is most in demand conveniently near at hand, making also a decorative feature of the room. The sideboard may be stained any preferred color to match the woodwork of the dining room or the rest of the furniture. For a room with white or oak woodwork it could be tinted dark green with excellent effect.

Sometimes an unused doorway falls to the lot of the cottage dining room.



UTILIZING A SPARE DOORWAY.

Instead of trying to efface it with a cloth hanging—the expedient usually resorted to—it is better to turn it to use as an open cabinet for holding decorated china. A plain paper should be tacked up as a background and shelves fitted in, as shown in the illustration.

Mushrooms Versus Meat.

Mushrooms equal meat in food value, but certain authorities hold that if fungi are taken in sufficient quantities for nourishment they disagree with the eater. An eminent authority is responsible for the statement that this is always the case. Mushrooms, like meat, are a concentrated food. Unlike meat, however, overeating of mushrooms is followed soon by uncomfortable sensations, while the bad effects caused by overeating meat are not immediate and are usually charged to something else.

INFORMAL ENTERTAINING.

A Little Luncheon and Five o'Clock Tea—The Tea Table.

No fashion of entertaining is more charming than the little lunch where from two to eight persons are seated at the table. The menu may comprise only soup or oysters, a hot dish, a salad, a simple sweet and coffee. Only a very unreasonable woman or a parvenue would criticise the hospitality that offered her no more than this, says Christine Terhune Herrick in Table Talk.

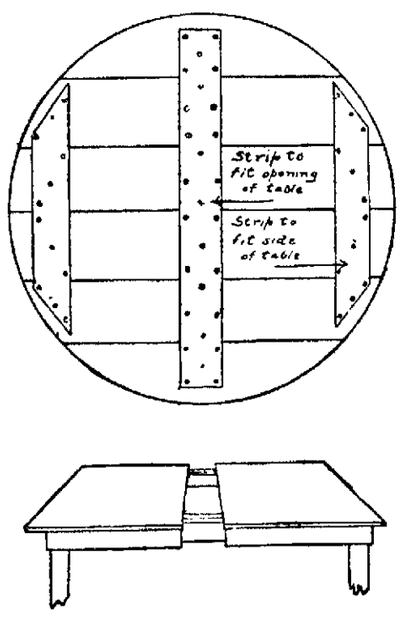
But it is afternoon tea that seems especially designed to allow the woman of small means to give play to her hospitable instincts. More popular every day the custom grows of having a cup of tea at from half after 4 to 5 o'clock. Our hostess, who has perhaps eaten her lunch at home alone or with one or more friends and who has after that devoted her time to sewing or to making a call or two, will feel the need as 5 o'clock draws near of what our great-grandmothers would have called a "dish of tea." It may be a wretched habit, and the woman who by accident fails to have her cup of tea is likely, in the crossness induced by its lack, to denounce it as a pernicious custom. "It is a shame to be so dependent upon anything," she will declare, with an irritation born of the longing for the mild stimulant.

None the less she will hardly refuse it the next day. Should she be alone, she may perhaps have her tea made in the kitchen and a cupful brought to her, or she may have an individual teapot, cream jug and sugar basin and a small hot water pot in brass or copper and brew the tea herself. Crackers or thin bread and butter will go with it, and should a friend or two drop in at the sacred hour it is a simple matter to increase proportions. If the maid is in the habit of bringing in the tea every day at a fixed time, she is not likely to consider herself aggrieved if she has to add one or two more cups and saucers to the tray.

Less than ever is it the custom to keep the tea table set in the drawing room. It used to be thought the correct thing to have an array of dainty china and of odd silver set out on an afternoon tea table in the drawing room, but now this dust gathering display has happily vanished. The tea table may still be in evidence, but it is usually strewn with books or magazines that are cleared off to make place for the tray bearing the tea equipage. This is brought in when thirsty time draws near, and the hostess makes the tea, pours it and waits on her guests herself. Cream or lemon and perhaps a little flask of rum come with the tea, but the solid refreshments are light—fancy biscuits or bread and butter cut thin. Cake is not necessary at a small home tea, and, if other provision is desired then, most persons would be better pleased with strips of hot buttered toast than with any other dainty.

An Oblong Table Made Round.

The ease with which the shape or size of a table top can be changed is



OBLONG EXTENSION TABLE AND ROUND TOP.

made plain in Good Housekeeping by the example of a common oblong extension table transformed into a round one which comfortably seats a family of eight, each of whom can see the faces of all the others.

The accompanying sketch shows how the cross strips holding the boards together were arranged so as to secure the top to the table and prevent its further extension.

Notes From The Jewelers' Circular.

A diamond, heart, club and spade respectively sunk in color on a white enameled miniature card form a rather unique cuff set.

On the streets the wrist bag makes the newest show, although chatelaines still hold their own, and the long chain, with lorgnette, heart mirror, locket or other pendant, shows no sign of disappearing.

Green enamel and pearl brooches presented in connection with bouquets of daffodils and lilies of the valley, tied with broad yellow satin ribbons) were the groom's presents to the bridesmaids at a recent wedding.

The baroque pearl or other simple pendant in "new art" style attached to a fine neck chain is coming to be worn in street as well as house toilet.

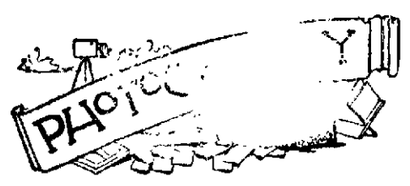
White enamel brooches with diamond centers harmonize with dainty summer costumes.

Emeralds are in high favor, especially in combination with diamonds in rings.

Rock quartz and agate balls make elegant parasol handles.

Opal hearts, amethyst hearts and turquoise hearts are all favorite pendants.

Very fascinating are pink enamel brooches of peach blossoms, wild roses or other blush tinted flowers.



Photography is now holding a higher position as a fine art than ever before, but its position is by no means fully established, says Popular Science News. But it is far enough advanced so that it is beginning to be divided into two classes, artistic and commercial. With the latter the price per dozen prevails. Artistic photography can never have a price per dozen. The care and effort involved to produce a certain effect are at the most too great.

To Restore Platinum Prints.

To restore a changed platinum print a mixture of hydrochloric acid and chlorine water is recommended, conveniently made by adding a few drops of sodium hypochlorite solution to dilute hydrochloric acid (one of acid to ten or more of water may be used) until the odor of chlorine is distinctly noticeable.

A New Substance.

We learn through the American Chemical Journal that Professor Holmes has discovered a substance which will bear the ponderous name of paranitrobenzoylureaorthosulphonic acid. We fear the old silver stained veterans would hardly survive the shock if this acid should ever enter the darkroom. It is quite possible, however, that it may be utilized in photography, as Professor Holmes reports that it forms salts with silver, potassium, sodium, etc. The silver salt would maintain its identity under the following formidable combination of letters: Paranitrobenzoylureaorthosulphonate of silver.

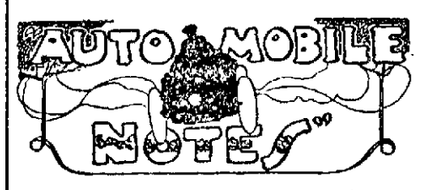
A SKYROCKET FOR WAR.

American Invention That Scatters Bullets In All Directions.

Joseph J. McIntyre of Brooklyn has received a certificate of patent on a new destructive projectile which is calculated to work great havoc in time of war. Mr. McIntyre's invention is a war rocket. He took out his first patent on this idea more than a year ago, and at that time Assistant Secretary of War Melklejohn pronounced Mr. McIntyre's projectile the best he had ever seen. The Brooklyn inventor has been hard at work on improvements to the device upon which he obtained the first patent and now has a rocket which he regards as nearly perfect as such a device can be made.

The war rocket as designed by Mr. McIntyre has a very definite and somewhat restricted use in time of war, but at the same time it fills a gap which no other engine of warfare touches upon. Rockets have been used for many years for signaling at night, but Mr. McIntyre has succeeded in adapting them to be used as destructive projectiles. Mr. McIntyre's rocket is a small, easily carried, self propelling bomb. It is intended for use in dislodging the enemy from points of vantage, such as treetops, trenches and redoubts not open to the direct fire of small arms.

The principle upon which the war rocket works is very much the same as that of a bomb combined with an ordinary skyrocket. The method of construction is as ingenious as it is simple.



A new type of pneumatic tire for automobiles called the Martin has been undergoing severe tests in England, says the American Engineer. A car with its wheels equipped with it has been running between London and Brighton. Even upon light vehicles the strain upon the tires is very severe, causing incessant trouble. One salient feature of the Martin pneumatic tire is that the inventor dispenses with the inner tube, which is responsible for the majority of tire mishaps.

The Martin tire consists of a band built up of a road surface of thick rubber, with inner layers of fabric and thin coatings of rubber, the whole vulcanized together. This band is molded to an arch shape and becomes a tire in conjunction with the felly of the wheel, to which it is fastened by flanges on either side gripped together by bolts passing through the wooden felly. When these bolts are tightened, the cover is gripped on each side between the flanges and the felly, establishing an air seal, the security of which is increased by the fact that the flanges and fellies are both serrated. By this means the tire is held very firmly to the rim, and it cannot creep.

It will be immediately realized, therefore, that it is not a handy tire to remove for repairs, but the severe trials to which the tire has been subjected during the runs between London and Brighton prove that a genuine puncture is very unusual, and as there is no inner tube internal troubles cannot arise. Another strong recommendation is that it does not roll, and it is resilient.

Putting Trees to Sleep.

Stunted trees and shrubs of the Japanese have been the wonder and envy of gardeners the world over. A German chemist now comes along and does something which even the Japanese could hardly be expected to do. He has prepared a fluid that has the power, when injected into the tissues of a plant near its roots, of anæsthetizing the plant. As a result of this injection the plant does not die, but stops growing, maintaining its fresh, green appearance, though its vitality is apparently suspended.

COLONIAL COTTAGE.

Neat Little House With Well Arranged Rooms—Cost $2,100.

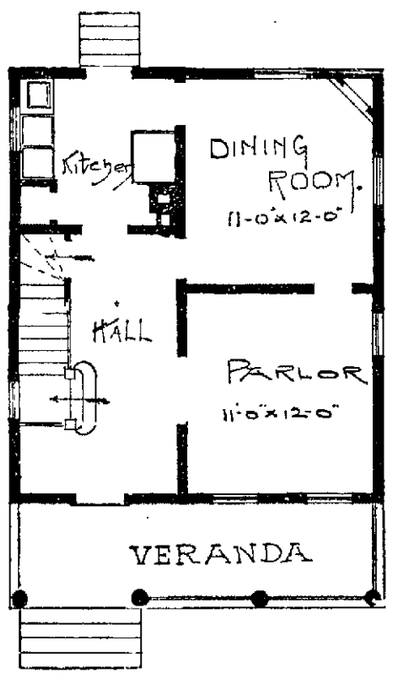
[Copyright, 1902, by George Hitchings, 41 Park row, New York.]

When one is going to build a cottage home, the first detail to be treated by the architect is the exterior appearance. There are cottages and cottages, and the builder should realize with the architect that in this style of dwelling individuality is indispensable. Should that be lost, the cottage will develop into a mere dwelling place, with noth-

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

ing to single it out from the vast number of similar houses. In a word, it will become nondescript.

The style of the cottage to be described is colonial. The foundation is built of brick and the superstructure of well seasoned timber. The roof should be shingled and the sides covered with white pine bevel siding. As will be

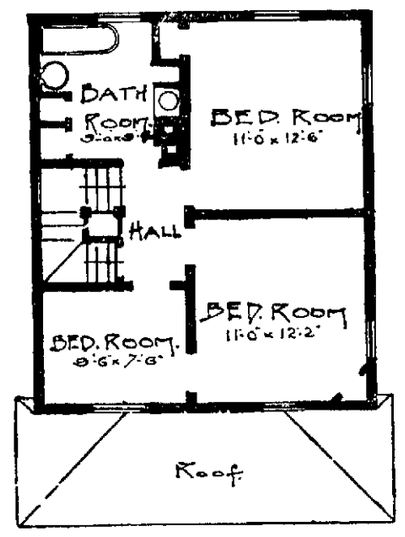


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

seen by a glance at the illustration, this results in giving the place a very pleasant exterior.

Convenience is the watchword for the interior. Reception hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen make up the quota of rooms on the first floor. The kitchen is provided with soapstone washtubs, a galvanized iron sink and a range with gas range attachment.

Concrete should be liberally used as a covering for the cellar floor, and space



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

should be left for a large hot air furnace, with pipes leading to registers in every room of the house.

On the second story will be found three bedrooms and bath. The attic contains two rooms and a storeroom with good light and ventilation.

Cost to build complete, with hot air furnace, $2,100.

Floor Coverings.

In spite of the fine matting and "summer floor covering" many country house furnishers are investing in handsome oriental rugs for the summer home. One reason is that they are good investments, but another is that they now can be had in pale colors. The groundwork is often of soft camel color, into which are blended shades of blue, red and old gold. Some of the beautiful Indian carpets have soft cream grounds, over which runs a light tracery of colors, while the wide border is all of deep, rich tints.

Too Gorgeous.

It is interesting to hear that some of the magnificent new clubhouses in New York have been a disappointment to the members because the appointments and the decorations are too gorgeous. That is the truth with a great many hotels as well as clubhouses nowadays. The gorgeousness is overdone, and the average frequenter feels oppressed rather than pleased by it. There ought to be a reaction from this sort of thing in order to make one's surroundings seem more modest, homelike and snug.

Architecture In Siam.

The number of rooms in a house, of windows or doors in a room, even of rungs on a ladder, in Siam must always be odd. Even numbers are considered unlucky.

They Never Fail.

A Gentle Stimulant

of a beneficial nature for the heart is necessary for the cure of Headache, Neuralgia, etc.

Clinic Headache Wafers

are positively harmless, easily taken, do not depress and cause no ill after effects.

A True Heart Tonic.

CLINIC PHARMACAL CO., TORONTO, OHIO.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 10 CTS

Real Estate Bulletin

20 lots on S. Erie St., $400 to $600
14 " " Chester " .. 250 " 500
17 " " Edwin " .. 200 " 450
18 " " Dwight " .. 250 " 450
7 " " George " .. 225 " 250
13 " " Johnson St. 200 " 275
6 " " Kent St..... 300
18 " " off Akron St..... 200
8 " off Waechter St. $150- 150
1 lot on East Oak Street.

Also lots on Woodland Ave., Pear St., Tremont St., Center and Superior St.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 50 S. Erie St.

THE

NORTH WESTERN LIMITED

ELECTRIC-LIGHTED

For ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS

Leaves Chicago 6:30 p. m. every day.
Daylight Train leaves Chicago 9:00 a. m. daily.
Night Express 10:15 p. m daily.
Duluth and St. Paul Fast Mail 10 p. m. Daily.
All Agents Sell Tickets Via

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

The Short Line to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth.

Address W. B. KNISKERN, G. P. and T. A., Chicago.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

Under a new schedule in effect at 5 a. m. Sunday, May 25, 1902, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania lines leaveM assillon station as follows:

For the West *12:53 a. m., †8:25 a. m., †10:10 a. m., *5:42 p. m., †8:59 p. m., *9:47 p. m., §9:01 p. m.

For the east *2:12 a. m., †8:05 a. m., †8 4:6 a. m., *12:56 p m., †4:19 p. m., 7:55 p. m., *10:23p. m., §8:30 a. m., §4:23 p. m.

*Daily.
†Daily except Sunday.
§Sunday only.

For particular information on the subject apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket agent, Massillon, O.

VISIT WASHINGTON.

Good Chance to See the Sights at the National Capital.

Every patriotic American at some time or other is anxious to visit Washington and enjoy the sights to be seen at the National Capital. Some persons may consider it a duty to make the trip and be able to say they have stood beneath the dome of the nation's capitol and visited the various departments of a government which is today foremost in progress and enlightenment.

The public edifices at Washington command the admiration of the world. The Capitol, Executive Mansion, Department of State, Navy and War Department, U. S. Treasury and Patent Office, and Department of Agriculture, teem with instructive interest. The Botanical Garden, Smithsonian Institute and Museum, U. S. Navy Yard, Marine Barracks, U. S. Arsenal and numerous attractive squares afford ample scope for sightseeing. Men prominent in the affairs of the nation are daily met on the beautiful streets of Washington, or in the various departments of the Federal Government. Nowhere in the world is there opportunity for seeing so many men of mark whose names are familiar to newspaper readers as at the National Capital.

The privilege of passing ten days at Washington is offered all travelers to Philadelphia and New York over the Pennsylvania lines at the same fares at which tickets are sold over the direct line of the Pennsylvania system from Harrisburg through Lancaster to Philadelphia and New York. The detour via Washington forms a delightful diversion on a trip to the East, as it does not cost any more, an excellent opporunity is afforded for taking in the sights at the National Capital. J. A. Shoemaker, ticket agent, will furnish full information on the subject in response to inquiries.

Notice.

New time table on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. Effective Sunday, May 11, as follows:

East bound—*No. 6, 9:15 a. m.; †No. 2, 1:52 p. m.; *No. 4, 6:00 p. m.

West bound—*No. 1, 10:25 a. m.; †No. 3, 4:50 p. m.; *No. 5, 7:15 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 5 stops at Massillon.

W R. HANSEN, Ticket Agent.

Commencing May 11, 1902, and until further notice, cars will leave Public Square, Canton and Massillon, each 40 minutes as follows: *5:30, 6:10, 6:50, 7:30, 8:10, 8:50, 9:30, 10:10, 10:50, 11:30, 12:10, 12:50, 1:30, 2:10, 2:50, 3:30, 4:10, 4:50, 5:30, 6:10, 6:50, 7:30, 8:10, 8:50, 9:30, 10:10, 10:50.

*Omitted Sundays.

BAGGAGE & EXPRESS SERVICE.

Leave Canton—6:45 a. m., 10:25 a. m., 3:25 p. m.

Leave Massillon—8:25 a. m., 11:30 a. m. (for Navarre), 1:25 p. m., 4:45 p. m.

Sundays—8:05 a. m., 10:05 a. m.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co

Schedule in effect May 18, 1902.

Southbound (down)				(up) Northbound			
p m 15		a m 11	Lorain Branch	p m 12		p.m 16
4 00	.....	7 20	Lorain	9 07	.....	5 57
4 17	.....	7 36	Elyria	9 11	.....	5 42
4 24	.....	7 56	Grafton	8 58	.....	5 27
4 45	.....	8 15	Lester Junct.	8 32	.....	5 05
5	3	1	Main Line	2	4	6
	p.m			a.m	a.m	
5 3	2 0	7 20	Cleveland	7 50	10 45	6 00
5 46	.....	7 36	Brooklyn	7 36	.....	5 46
6 46	.....	8 27	Lester Junct.	6 48	.....	5 00
6 52	.....	8 36	Medina	6 32	.....	4 45
7 04	.....	8 49	C. Lake	6 16	.....	4 35
7 14	.....	8 59	Seville	6 06	.....	4 26
7 21	.....	9 06	Sterling	6 01	.....	4 20
			Via B & O.			
.....	3 10	.....	Akron	.....	9 42	.....
.....	3 21	.....	Barberton	.....	9 31	.....
7 45	3 4	9 28	Warwick	5 31	9 17	3 56
7 54	3 48	9 35	Canal Fulton	5 23	9 10	3 48
8 16			Ar. Dep.			
.....	4 05	9 58	Massillon	5 05	8 52	3 30
			Ar. Dept.			
.....	4 20	10 08	Justus	.....	8 37	3 15
.....	4 50	10 37	Canal Dover	.....	8 07	2 44
.....	4 57	10 4	N Philadelphia	.....	8 00	2 37
.....	5 15	11 08	Uhrichsville	.....	7 42	2 20
.....	6 14	12	Flushing	.....	6 42	1 20
.....	7 15	1 06	Bridgeport	.....	5 45	12 20
p.m	n m	p.m		a.m	a.m	p.m

Bridgeport Accommodation	North p.m 8	South a.m 7
Akron	8 27	6 00
Barberton	8 09	6 13
Warwick	7 45	6 25
Canal Fulton	7 37	6 32
Massillon	7 20	6 52
Justus	7 02	7 07
Canal Dover	6 51	7 26
New Philadelphia	6 23	7 44
Uhrichsville	6 15	8 04
Flushing	5 02	9 06
Bridgeport	4 00	10 10

All above trains Daily except Sunday
Train No. 6 arrives in Cleveland at 9 35 pm
Sunday trains at Massillon, northbound, 8:10 a. m., 5:40 p m. Southbound—10:36 a.m., 8:45 p.m
Electric cars between Bridgeport, Belaire Martin's Ferry and Wheeling
M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland O.

C A & C Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	502	588	528	504
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 10	†1 20	*7 00	.....
Hudson	9 08	2 28	8 00	*10 45
AKRON ..... ar	9 35	2 58	8 30	11 10
AKRON lv	9 35	2 58	8 30	11 10
Barberton	9 49	3 10	8 45	*11 30
ORRVILLE ..... ar	10 25	3 55	9 25	505
ORRVILLE lv	10 30	3 55	9 35	a m
Millersburg	11 12	4 40	10 20	*5 45
Mt. Vernon	12 22	6 05	11 50	7 10
COLUMBUS ..... ar	*1 50	† 7 25	1 20	*8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527	585	503	507
	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	*12 40	*6 55	*12 05	*5 25
Mt. Vernon	2 25	8 28	1 30	7 10
Millersburg	3 55	9 40	2 44	*8 35
ORRVILLE ..... ar	4 45	10 30	3 33	505
ORRVILLE lv	4 55	10 40	3 33	p m
Barberton	5 35	11 18	4 07	*4 00
AKRON ..... ar	5 55	11 38	4 25	4 17
AKRON lv	6 05	11 38	4 25	4 17
Hudson	6 35	12 05	4 55	*4 43
CLEVELAND ..... ar	*7 30	1 05	*5 50	.....
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:12 a m week days.
*Every day †Week days only.
E. A. FOAN Gen. Pass. Agt, Pittsburg, Pa

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE VETERANS AT M. E. CHURCH.

Patriotic Address by the Rev. S. K. Mahon.

SERVICES AT STATE HOSPITAL.

Members of Hart Post and the Sons and Daughters of Veterans Attend the Meeting at William McKinley Hall, Which is Addressed by the Rev. Mr. Straussner, of Canton.

The memorial services conducted by the Rev. S. K. Mahon, Sunday evening in the First M. E. church, were well attended. Members of the Grand Army, Daughters and Sons of Veterans met at Hart Post rooms and marched to the church in a body. The entire front of the church had been reserved for the visitors and when they were seated the church was crowded to its fullest capacity. The Wesley M. E. church quartette rendered two beautiful selections, and music was also furnished by the church choir.

In making his opening remarks, Mr. Mahon said: "This service I take to be threefold in nature. First, to pay tribute to the honored dead; second, to honor the living; third, to serve as instruction to the succeeding generation. If I felt that the real tribute of love in the hearts of the people for the departed depended upon the eloquence, or want of eloquence, with which I speak of the courage and virtues of the honored men of the service, then I would feel ill at ease and say this occasion should not have been; but I feel that the service itself, and your presence here, is an eloquent tribute to the occasion, and my own words, though brokenly spoken, would not detract from your feeling of devotion.

"It is truth, based on the evidence of history, that no nation dare live in easy enjoyment of present prosperity. There are certain principles which must be adhered to in order to perpetuate its name, and glory. Nations, like men, rise and fall, like the day with its rising sun, then shining at its zenith, then setting. So nations rise up, come to the zenith of their power and wane, and we need to become impressed with the fact that it is not chance, fortune or adversity that is the cause of the downfall, but broken laws or profaned virtues, and the nation has reaped that which it has sown. We need to study the philosophy of life and death."

Mr. Mahon went on to emphasize the same great thought, noble and courageous achievement for the right, virtue, and a noble purpose. "Recently the papers bring to light the outrageous treatment of the Indians, to which no answer can be given: and even the shadow of supsicion has fallen on our armies in the Philippines, which much writing and many words has not been able to dispel. I am not here to criticise, but to speak for those principles of equity and justice which have marked us in the past, and must mark us in the future if we would be an enduring nation; for America, where is thy glory, if we forget the eternal truths which our forefathers said should be thy eternal foundation, and which they were blessed in constructing?

"We sometimes conceive patriotism to be great enthusiasm towards ones country, but you veterans taught us a deeper meaning of love, service and fidelity, the binding principles of a nation's strength, crystallized into firm resolve and high purpose—that is patriotism which is born of love, nurtured in unselfishness, sustained by courage and made eternal through sacrifice. This was the patriotism which characterized you. You were not skilled in arms; you were skilled in following the plow, in driving the saw; you were not soldiers but citizens, and this was your country. Here were your firesides and loved ones, and because you wished those homes to be kept free, and wished all others to be kept free who, in God's sight, were created free and equal, you went to the front and fought as man never fought before, until the earth marveled. You taught the world that a good citizen makes a good soldier. Today we pay you the tribute of love, of honor and of respect, that is due you. But more eloquent than all words, and in more lasting praise, stands the negro, speechless, with ankles free from chains and marks of servitude erased from his brow; his manhood stands before the bar of justice, of heaven, and there pays you tribute, tribute which you shall know only hereafter."

Mr. Mahon touched upon the passage of that feeling of enmity between North and South, and the welding together, as never before, of these two bodies as one.

In conclusion Mr. Mahon said: "To you, the living, I have already paid tribute, to the dead, all honor. Because of their brave example, may we grow up to be brave men and true, and by our strentgh and achieving gathered from the devotion and sacrifice of their lives, thus pay them a higher tribute than we can possibly pay with withering flowers and fading flags. We will ever keep them in our remembrance, nor allow their graves to be lost in the tangle of nature's intrusions."

After the sermon the old soldiers crowded around the pulpit and congratulated Mr. Mahon on his address.

The Rev. Mr. Strausner, pastor of the German Reformed church of Canton, delivered the memorial sermon at the Massillon state hospital, Sunday afternoon. At 1:30 o'clock the G. A. R., Daughters and Sons of Veterans, met at the Hart Post rooms Special cars were ordered, and in these they went to the hospital grounds. At the hospital the veterans who are inmates met the delegation and acted as escort to William McKinley hall, where the services were held. A special section had been reserved for the visitors as well as the Massillon hospital veterans. The sermon was delivered, as well as addresses by officials of the D. of A. Music was furnished by the hospital band, in addition to which selections were rendered by the hospital quartette, composed of Messrs. Scott, Dyson, Stroupe and Reeder. Mr. Stroupe also sang a solo. At the close of the addresses the Daughters of Veterans presented a boquet to each of the hospital veterans.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

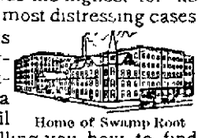
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp Root

DROWNED IN A SPRING.

Sad Death of a Child at East Greenville.

GATE HAD BEEN LEFT OPEN.

Child's Desire to Play About the Spring Amounted Almost to a Mania—For His Protection a Fence Had Been Built Around the Spring.

Mrs. Jacob Hollinger, of 102 West Tremont street, was notified that her two-year-old nephew, Ralph Lehman, had met death by drowning in a spring, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Addison Lehman, on the Royer farm, near the Woodland mine, west of the city, at 7 o'clock Saturday evening.

The spring is walled up, and is four feet deep. The child's desire to play about the spring has amounted almost to a mania. To prevent his getting to the spring a fence was built around it some time ago. Saturday evening a member of the household went to the spring for a bucket of water, and upon returning left the gate of the spring fence open. Ten minutes later the person who got the water remembered the open gate, and returned to close it. The child was found lying in the spring. He was unconscious, though still alive. Dr. Shively, of West Lebanon, was summoned, but the child was dead before he arrived.

OBITUARY.

JAMES H. WORLEY.

James H. Worley, an inmate of the Massillon state hospital, died Saturday morning of apoplexy. The deceased was 29 years of age and had been at the local instittuion for over two years. He had been sick but five days. The body was shipped Sunday evening over the W. & L. E. to Malvern, Carroll county, accompanied by his wife, sister and brother. The deceased was formerly a conductor on the Pennsylvania road and was well known among local railroad men.

JACOB SCHMADER.

Jacob Schmader, of 64 North alley, died Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. The attending physician pronounced the cause of death as bowel trouble. The deceased was 51 years of age, married and leaves a wife and five children. He was a carpenter by trade. He was connected with many of the Catholic organizations. At the time of his death he was secretary of the C. M. B. A. and a member of the St. Joseph's Society.

Only through car line to Asheville N. C., Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Railway

No Time to Lose

You cannot afford to disregard the warnings of a weak and diseased heart and put off taking the prescription of the world's greatest authority on heart and nervous disorders—

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

If your heart palpitates, flutters, or you are short of breath, have smothering spells, pain in left side, shoulder or arm, you have heart trouble and are liable to drop dead any moment.

Major J. W. Woodcock, one of the best known oil operators in the country dropped dead from heart disease recently, at his home in Portland, Ind., while mowing his lawn.—*The Press.*

Mrs. M. A. Birdsall, Watkins, N. Y., whose portrait heads this advertisement, says: "I write this through gratitude for benefits I received from Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I had palpitation of the heart, severe pains under the left shoulder, and my general health was miserable. A few bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure cured me entirely.

Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

TWO METHODS

of overcoming the deficiencies of nature are in use in

Dental Surgery

today—Teeth on Plates and Crown and Bridge Work.

The condition of the patient's teeth largely determines which method is best. Our knowledge and skill gained by many years' practice, enables us to do work which will thoroughly please in every particular.

Carr & Taylor,

DENTISTS,

Over First National Bank.

Cor. Main and Erie Streets.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

Mention this paper.

If You Could Look

into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Write to S. C. WELLS & CO., Le Roy, N. Y., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

Days like these suggest something cooler in....

UNDERWEAR!

To be comfortable it must be thin and well made—such is ours.

Wool Gauze Vest and Drawers. **$2.**

Silk fibre finish Balbrigan short or long sleeve Vest, re-enforced double seat Drawers with extra long ankles, flesh color only, **$1** Suit.

Standard stretchy seam Jean Drawers **50c.**

All Lisle Netted Shirts, half open front, half sleeve **50c.**

We make special mention of our **25c** line.

Hosiery—Fancy open, two pairs for **25c**; same as others ask 25c for one pair.

Latest in Bathing Suits. Belts, Etc.

Our Summer Negligee Suspenders for **15c** and **25c.**

Doll's Hat Glove and Shirt Store,

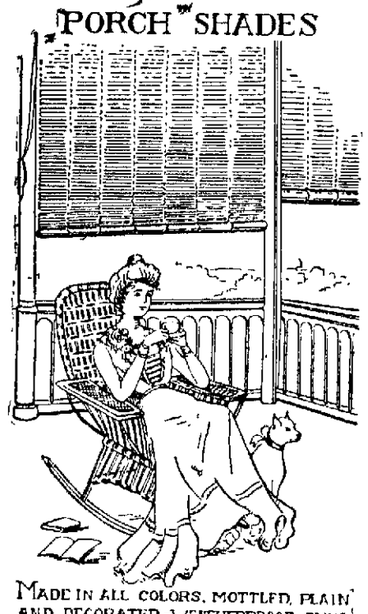
4 EAST MAIN STREET.

THE BEE HIVE ▭ ═══ THE BEE HIVE

Something New==

Vudor Porch Shades.

TRADE Vudor MARK PATENTED PORCH SHADES



MADE IN ALL COLORS, MOTTLED, PLAIN AND DECORATED—WEATHERPROOF DYES.

A smooth, perfect, nicely colored, artistic, durable porch shade. They are much better than bamboo screens and are not expensive. They are made of Linden Fibre, dyed in artistic and fashionable colors which harmonize with your house. They are strong and do not warp out of shape—roll up easily, operating upon the same plan as a theatre curtain.

4x8 feet.....$1.60.
6x8 feet.....$2 25.
8x8 feet.....$2.75.

A Fine New Line of

Hammocks

CUT № 1 W V

PALMER'S PATENTED ARAWANA HAMMOCKS have many excellent points of superiority. We show them in a very large assortment of the handsomest new designs of the season. See this line before you buy a hammock and get our prices which you will find to be remarkably low. We have them at these prices:

89c, $1.19, $1.25, $1.69, $1.98
$2.39, $2.50 and up to $4.50

It will pay you to come a hundred miles to attend this sale; the savings are so great—so immense! The goods are all dependable all from our regular stock—not odds and ends bought up to make a sale. There are no shelf worn or undesirable materials in the sale. Women!—lay everything else aside and come to this extraordinary sale at once; no matter where you live—it will pay you.

WM. R. ZOLLINGER & CO.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE

FOLWELL BLDG. MARKET & 5TH STS.

Be wise and attend this unequaled sale; it will mean money saved and lots of it. And, no matter what you buy in the store, be it dress goods or what not, WE WILL PAY YOUR CAR FARE TO AND FROM CANTON—if your purchases amount to $20.00 or more and you live within 25 miles of the city.

Remember, all suburban cars stop at this store; the departure of all cars is announced in our waiting room.

We cannot agree to fill mail orders for these goods at these special prices.

A MATCHLESS---COLOSSAL SALE!

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS

HALF REGULAR PRICE AND LESS:

Many at "less than half."

Women everywhere—take advantage of this sale. For, never before have you had the opportunity to save such a lot of money on such necessary things for dress. The prices we quote during this sale, represent the cost of the raw material alone—you save the entire cost of making, shipping, etc. We doubt if you will ever have another chance like this to save so much money on reliable, serviceable and stylish dress goods. If you can, come at once; you'll never be sorry.

5c A YARD—

24 inch wool Beige; about 100 yards; grey only; made to sell for 20c a yard.

10c A YARD—

36 inch all-wool Tricot; slightly soiled and only one piece; color, tan; regular price 25c.

12 1-2c A YARD—

36 inch fancy Dress Goods; black and colors; ten pieces; regular price 39c and 50c.
36 inch Cashmere; only one shade, grey; regular price 25c.
36 inch half-wool Plaids; bright colors; 20 styles; regular price 20c and 25c a yard.
24 and 36 inch black Serge; regular price 15c and 25c.

19c A YARD—

36 inch all wool Ladies' cloth; only one shade of brown; sold at 39c a yard.
42 inch brown mixed Covert cloth; regular price 50c a yard.
36 inch Cashmere and Serge; brown and green; worth 39c.

15c A YARD—

38 inch all-wool Beige; one shade of grey; good value at 50c.
36 inch Ladies' cloth, all-wool; color, tan; regular 39c quality.

29c A YARD—

46 inch fancy colored Dress Goods; an assorted lot; sold at 65c and 75c a yard.
40 inch all-wool Plaids; bright colors; regular price 50c and 75c.
54 inch Habit cloth, all wool, blue, cardinal, tan and brown; good value at 59c.
40 inch black Beford Cords; sells in the regular way at 75c.
40 inch colored Beige; tan, blue and green; regular price 50c.

49c A YARD—

50 inch Novelty Suiting; worth 89c, $1.50 and $2.50.
54 inch Broadcloth; grey; reduced from 75c and $1.10.
40 inch fancy colored Plaids; 5 styles; reduced from 75c and 98c.
50 inch French Serge; all-wool; green only; excellent value at 85c.
44 inch Poplin and Melrose; navy, blue and brown; all-wool; always sold for 75c a yard.

39c A YARD—

42 inch illuminated Poplin; reduced from 75c.
40 inch Henrietta; shade, lavender; reduced from 75c.
48 inch Sharkskin; shade of brown; excellent value at 75c.
46 inch French Serge; three shades of brown; regularly priced at 75c.
54 inch all-wool Homespun; light and medium gray and green; regular price 75c.
42 inch Henrietta; all colors except white and black; reduced from 59 and 75c.
40 inch Cheviot; tan shade; worth 59c a yard.
54 inch all-wool Kersey cloth; navy and black; regularly sold for 59c.
36 inch Albatross, all-wool; cream, tan, pink, rose, blue, navy reseda and black; sold everywhere for 50c.
54 inch black Habit cloth; all wool; sold everywhere at 59c.
36 inch black Serge and Cashmere; regular price 50c.
40 inch Granite cloth; red; reduced from 50c.

59c A YARD—

42 inch all-wool Prunella; grey, tan, electric and navy; regular price 79c a yard.
54 inch Habit cloth; colors, blue and black; reduced from 75c.

There are hundreds more that we have not the space to tell about. Come and you'll never regret it. One dollar will buy two and three dollars worth during this sale.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEW TAX LAWS.

Theme of Governor Nash to Ohio Republicans.

CONVENTION NOW UNDER WAY

Promptly Called to Order and No Time Lost In Preliminaries.

FOREST CITY FILLED WITH VISITORS.

Politicians Great and Small and an Army of Delegates, Workers and Sight-Seers Attend the Opening. Speech of the Temporary Chairman, the District Delegate Meetings, Prominent Persons In Attendance, and Incidents of the Day at Cleveland.

Cleveland, May 27.—Several matters of interest to the devotees of Ohio politics occurred here. They came as incidents to the opening of the Republican state convention at the Central armory.

The skirmishing for the nomination for governor next year was a distinct feature of the convention preliminaries. There are more candidates here for nominations next year than this year. Among those who have friends here in the interest of the gubernatorial nomination next year are Congressmen Dick, Tayler and Nevin, Harry M. Daugherty, State Senator W. G. Harding of Marion; Albert A. Douglas of Chillicothe, Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland;, and Judge Ferdinand J. Jelke, Jr., of Cincinnati.

Several of the above named candidates have aspired for gubernatorial honors before previous conventions,

GOVERNOR NASH.

and it is evident there will be no lack of material from which to select a candidate next year.

The display of flags and pictures of party leaders; the cheering of the distinguished men upon their arrival at the convention hall; the conferences between delegates and the stirring strains of "rag time" and patriotic music, all lent charm to the scene in the convention hall.

Among the prominent men on the stage were Senator Mark Hanna, Governor Nash, General Dick and other members of the Ohio congressional delegation.

Chairman P. W. Durr of the state central committee called the convention to order without delay.

The opening session was attended not only by the 874 accredited delegates but also by a host of spectators, not a few of whom were ladies. All were anxious to hear Governor Nash sound the keynote.

P. W. Durr, after felicitating the assemblage, introduced a local clergyman, who offered prayer. Governor Nash then was presented as the temporary chairman, he receiving an ovation when he arose to speak. His remarks were confined mainly to the taxation laws enacted by the last legislature. The speech was well received. John R. Malloy of Columbus performed the duties of temporary secretary.

Before the opening proper of the convention, the district delegate meetings were held, each district selecting one vice president and one member of the state central committee, to be reported to the convention after it shall have been permanently organized. In addition, one member for each of the following committees was selected by each of the several districts: Credentials, permanent organization, rules and order of business, and resolutions. These were reported to the convention this afternoon, after which the convention adjourned to Wednesday morning.

The city is crowded with visitors, the attendance of ladies being especially large. They are being well cared for by local committees on entertainment.

KEYNOTE BY NASH.

Taxation Laws Recently Enacted, the Governor's Theme.

Governor Nash, as temporary chairman of the convention, delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

The Republican party has a way of doing business that is exceedingly annoying to its political opponents. Whenever it gives its word to the people that a beneficial thing shall be accomplished in their behalf, it has a habit, exasperating to such opponents, of making that pledge good.

In the Ohio Republican platform of last year it was declared, "We favor legislation to the end that the burden of taxation upon property may be lessened." With this declaration in view a General Assembly was elected last November, Republican in both branch In January it met and immediately commenced the work of keeping the promise just referred to, and it gives me pleasure to assert that the pledge has been redeemed. For many years $2 80 per $1,000 has been levied upon the value of real and personal property in Ohio, for the support of the state government. The levy for this purpose has been reduced to $1.35 per $1,000. The burden, which this kind of property has borne for so long a time, has been reduced by the sum of more than three million dollars for each of the two next ensuing years. Never before did a great party more quickly redeem a solemn pledge. I venture the prediction that this burden will never again be increased, but I believe that, if the Republican party is continued in power, it will be found possible to relieve it entirely from taxation for state purposes. When this end is attained the necessity for decennial state boards of equalization of the valuation of real property, with all their vexations, will no longer exist. We will have reached in fact local taxation, with all the benefits which it is believed this will bring to the people.

PLAN OF RAISING REVENUES.

The General Assembly made this result possible by following the path marked out by the Republican party more than ten years ago, and increased the revenues of the state by forms of taxation other than by levies upon real and personal property. It has required domestic corporations organized for profit to file annual reports, not inquisitorial in their character, and pay a fee of 1-10 of 1 per cent. upon the capital actually invested in such corporations. This is equivalent to a tax for the support of the state government. In addition to the benefits which will arise to the state from this increased revenue, we will be able to know at all times what corporations are alive and active, and what ones are dead When these reports are all in, we will know, for the first time in the history of the state, how much capital is actually invested in our home corporations. Most of the domestic corporate interests saw the justice of this law, and the benefits to be derived therefrom, and the measure met with but little effective opposition in the General Assembly. These corporations are required to file annual reports and pay reasonable fees during the month of May. It gives me pleasure to state that during the present month they have responded promptly and patriotically to the new demands made upon them by the General Assembly. We have not yet reached the end of the month, and the returns are not all in, but enough is known to assure us that the members of the legislature did not make a mistake, when they calculated that the energetic business men, who control the corporations of Ohio, would cheerfully respond to this call of duty

It has required corporations, organized in other states and doing business in Ohio, to file like annual reports and to pay a fee of 1-10 of 1 per cent. upon the capital employed by such corporations in Ohio. These reports must be filed with the secretary of state during the month of September, and the fees or taxes paid during that month This is not an excessive sum to demand for the benefit which they receive from the right to conduct their business operations in this state, and for the protection which the laws and government of Ohio give them. In this way the revenues of the state will be largely increased.

A change has been made in the excise law, which affects what are known as "public utility" corporations doing business in Ohio Certain corporations have been brought within its provisions heretofore exempt therefrom. Prior to this enactment these corporations were required to pay for the benefit of the state treasury one-half of 1 per cent. upon their gross receipts. Now they must pay 1 per cent. upon their gross receipts in Ohio, and thereby increase the revenue of the state.

TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Foreign insurance companies, life and fire, for the privilege granted to them by the state, of doing business in Ohio are required to pay into the state treasury the sum of 2½ per cent. upon the gross receipts from the business thus transacted. This will produce the sum of about $650,000.

A law was enacted which will result in a more efficient collection of what are known as the Dow liquor taxes, and a consequent increase in the revenue.

The acts, which I have enumerated, will not produce a sum of money large enough to take the place of the three million dollars' deficiency, caused by the reduction of the levy upon real and personal property. A part of the reduction was made from the fact that the old levy would produce more money than the state needed. The amount on the grand duplicate had been largely increased by the decennial appraisement of real property in the year 1900. As a consequence, if the levy remained unchanged, the receipts from taxes of the state would have been increased more than a half million dollars The Republican members of the General Assembly believed that the people should have the benefit of this increase in the valuation of their property, rather than that it should be an additional burden upon them. Therefore, in fixing the levy for state purposes at $1.35 upon the thousand dollars, this matter was taken into consideration.

Some timid souls among our opponents fear that we will not have money enough during the next two years with which to supply the needs of the state, and that it will be necessary for the governor to cry out for help and call an extraordinary session of the General Assembly. I beg to assure such persons that they need not be troubled, for the Republican members of the General Assembly knew just what they were about last winter. They will hear no cry of distress from the governor.

The levy for common school purposes, although reduced, will produce more money for the common schools of Ohio than did the larger levy of last year.

The levy made for the universities will do more for them, in the next two years, than has ever been done in any other two years in the history of the state.

The levy for the sinking fund, reduced by nearly one-half, is ample, because Republican management has nearly extinguished the funded debt of the state.

The old levy for the revenue fund has been wiped off the slate. But there will be no trouble on that account. When business closed on Saturday, the 17th day of May, there was in the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund the sum of $1,715,847 87. This sum is larger by a half million dollars than the amount which was there one year before. What a tribute this is to Republican management and economy! The last half of the taxes, which were levied last year and were due in December, is to be paid next month. This, together with the sums of money to be derived from other old methods of taxation, will add at least two and a half million dollars more to the credit of the general revenue fund. I fully expect that within a few weeks the general government will pay to us about $150,000, an obligation which she owes to Ohio, on account of interest paid upon bonds issued during the Civil war for the purpose of arming, equipping and subsisting the volunteers, which she placed in the Union armies. I now pledge myself to the people of Ohio that we will pay every obligation of the state, becoming due prior to April 1st, 1903, without using a dollar from the new sources of revenue.

MONEY IS POURING IN.

It will not be necessary to wait, however, for the money from these sources commenced pouring into the coffers of the state on the first day of this month.

Gentlemen of the convention, I congratulate you upon the reforms instituted and accomplished in the financial affairs of the state by your representatives in the General Assembly.

The most important part of the business of Ohio, mercantile, commercial, mining, manufacturing and industrial, is carried on through and by means of artificial persons, created by the state, and known as corporations. In them the capital of our people is invested more or less profitably. By them labor is employed and paid fair wages. They have developed our mining resources, erected our great manufacturies, constructed our railroads and transacted the business connected with our trade and commerce, until our state has become very great and very prosperous. These corporations should not be looked upon as the enemies of the people, but as their friends, capable of still further developing and making useful the great resources of our state, and giving to labor remunerative employment and to capital safe investment.

It was with this friendly spirit that the 75th General Assembly looked upon the presence of coporations in Ohio. It believed that they should be fostered and encouraged, and not fought as the common enemies of mankind. It realized that in this state they encounter many disadvantages and labor against obstacles not met with under the more liberal laws of some other states of the Union. Therefore its members set about the work of removing these obstacles, so that our cities might become, more than ever before, the homes of increased industry and superabundant prosperity.

One of the great drawbacks to the investment of capital in Ohio corporations is what is known as the "double liability clause" of the constitution. There is no doubt about the fact that this clause during the last fifty years has driven from our doors capital from other states, seeking safe investment. How much this clause has retarded the development of our industries and the growth of our prosperity, no man can estimate. Upon the other hand, it is difficult to point out that this clause has been of any practical benefit to our people. It has been beneficial alone to the negligent creditor, and even for him it has been but rarely effective, and then only after litigation which largely eliminated the benefit which was supposed to accrue to him on account of its excessive cost. Careful and diligent creditors do not need this protection. Therefore the General Assembly has submitted to the people an amendment to the constitution, which if adopted by the people, will take from it this "scarecrow" to capital. Until this amendment shall have been adopted, as a partial cure for the evil, the legislature made a law which created a statute of limitation and provides that an action, upon the liability of stockholders, can only be brought within eighteen months after the debt or obligation shall have become enforceable against them. This is certainly time enough to give fairly diligent creditors an opportunity to enforce their claims.

Another difficulty, encountered by corporations and people alike, arises from the limitations thrown around the taxing power now possessed by the General Assembly. Therefore another constitutional amendment has been proposed, enlarging this power, to some extent, and in such a manner that if the people should give the amendment their approval, it is believed that taxation in Ohio will be more equitable in the future than it has been in the past.

ANOTHER EVIL REMEDIED.

Under our law, as it existed prior to the meeting of the 75th General Assembly, the stock of all domestic corporations, all of whose property was located in Ohio and subject to taxation therein, was exempt from paying anything for the support of the government, state and local. This provision of law was just, because it prevented double taxation. Under the same law, the stock of a domestic corporation when a portion, or even a small portion, of its property, was located outside of the state, and the stock of a foreign corporation when only a portion of its property was located within the state, were all subject to taxation in Ohio. This provision was inequitable and unfair, because it enforced the evil of double taxation upon certain corporations, and relieved others therefrom. This evil has been remedied by the last General Assembly, by the enactment of a law, which provides that the stock of corporations shall not be listed for taxation in Ohio, where two-thirds of the property of such corporations is taxed in this state in the name of the company.

Every state in this Union, except three—two little ones, and Ohio—give their governors the right to veto what they conceive to be bad legislation. This General Assembly believed that it would be for the welfare of the sttae to confer a limited veto power upon its chief executive. With large powers given to the General Assembly in matters of taxation, this seems to be wise and prudent. Therefore it has submitted for the ratification of the people an amendment to the constitution, conferring this power.

FORAKER'S RE-ELECTION.

Not the least of the achievements of this General Assembly was the retention, by the unanimous vote of the Republican members thereof, in his place of usefulness in the senate of the United States of Joseph B. Foraker.

When its record shall have been written and read, you will be proud of the 75th General Assembly as the child of the Republican party. I do not claim for it perfection in all things, but it has been as faithful to the interests of the people as the infirmities of human nature will permit. It has lifted an annual burden of more than three million dollars from the real and personal property of Ohio. It has equalized taxation by requiring corporations to pay something for the benefits which they receive at the hands of the state. It has done all that it could to confer upon such corporations valuable privileges, enjoyed by like corporations in other states. It has sent a cordial invitation to millions of extirpated capital to return to its former home, to be a part and parcel of, and the part creator of, the future greatness and prosperity of Ohio. It has been economical, and not lavish, in the appropriation of money to support our government, and to enlarge and make more efficient our penal, reformatory and benevolent institutions. For all this, I congratulate you and my party again.

Leaving the affairs of the state of Ohio for a moment, I congratulate you that the National Republican party controls the destinies of this great republic. In the dark and gloomy days of 1896, it made promises full of brilliant hope for the nation. The people trusted and we have entered upon a career, unparalled in the history of the world. I congratulate you that in the person of Theodore Roosevelt we have a president from whose lips fell the solemn pledge to pursue, without variation and untarnished, the great and beneficial policies of William McKinley. Our loved one has fallen, but the nation and her people live, to be blessed forever by his theories of government. One week ago today, the flag of free Cuba, a new republic, was unfurled, floating over an independent nation. I congratulate you that thus has been redeemed a Republican pledge, given by a powerful nation to a weak and nearly exhausted people. I congratulate you that our flag still waves in the Philippine islands. There she will remain, the signal of hope, and law and order for their people. Our enemies may hurl their calumnies upon our soldiers and sailors, and their anathemas upon honored representatives of our government, but they cannot dim the glory of our flag, nor retard the day when the blessings of our free institutions will be enjoyed by that people.

I appreciate the honor of being the temporary chairman of your convention. I am grateful for the patience with which you have listened to me. Gentlemen, I thank you.

NEARBY TOWNS.

WILMOT.

Wilmot, May 27.—Road working has commenced.

W. S. Putman's condition is such that he can be up and out.

C. J. Graber is suffering greatly with poison from sumach. Dr. Robinet is attending him.

A. F. Kanaga and family visited Canal Dover relatives last week.

The Rev. Mr. Spreng preached the memorial sermon Sunday evening in the Evangelical church.

CAMPCREEK.

Campcreek, May 27.—Born, to Mr and Mrs. Benjamin F. Whitmore, a daughter.

R. A. Riedesel erected a wind mill last Saturday on one of his tracts of land in this vicinity.

The Huffman Bros., of Doylestown, will give a concert at Justus next Thursday evening, May 29.

Members of the Cross Roads Sunday school met last Monday evening for the purpose of doing preparatory work for Children's Day.

Miss Grace Stahl, of Minerva, was the guest of Miss Tracie Snyder last Sunday.

E. Lenhart finished roofing John Collier's barn last Friday.

NEWMAN.

Newman, May 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wagoner, of Carrollton, spent several days last week at the home of their daughter, Mrs. A. L. Morganthaler.

Mrs. John Sadler, in company with Mrs. A. S. Masters, of Massillon, were Youngstown visitors part of last week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Pearce.

"Moody" Murray, the road master for Lawrence township, is making a mark in repairing the public roads.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Hoffman attended the wedding of Miss Hoffman near "Boss Smith's" corners last Wednesday.

Miss Margaret E. Findley, of this place, and Miss Jennie Kitt, of Massillon, were guests of Miss Rose Jackson, at Canal Fulton, Saturday and Sunday.

Thos. J. Morgan is attending the Republican state convention at Cleveland as an alternate.

Arrangements are complete for memorial services in our village on Friday at 9:30 a. m. in the church. John Dodd has been selected as president of the day.

E. B. Trubey, of Chicago, visited his father-in-law, Geo. Williamson, last Saturday.

Jay Friend has moved his family to Cleveland, where he has secured a good job.

John Dodd and family spent Sunday with Canal Fulton friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bender, of Akron, spent Sunday with their mother, Mrs. Jeannette Street. Miss Jennie Street accompanied them to their Akron home for a few days' visit.

Assessor T. E. Masters has filed his report with Auditor Reed, and it has developed that our precinct is poorer than it was a year ago.

Joshua Dennis is now employed at the Pocock glass works at Massillon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rohn is visiting friends at East Greenville this week.

Ralph Finley, of Mineral Point, circulated among his friends and former schoolmates last Sunday.

Miss Gwenie Rummins returned home after a two weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Allan, at Genoa.

The coal in the White Oak mine is proving to be of the finest quality, and is fully up to the expectation of the managers.

The Boxwell-Patterson graduating exercises for Lawrence township will be held in the Newman schoolhouse on Friday eve, June 13. Our teacher, W. P. Walter, is arranging a fine programme, and a literary treat is in store for all those who attend. Joseph E. Reese is the home member of the class this year. We have failed to learn the exact number in the township this year.

GREEN OAK.

Green Oak, May 28.—Corn is about all planted in this section.

James Graber and wife, Messrs. Marion Blosser, Harvey Blosser, Charles Motter, L. R. Shatlin and Miss Maggie Graber, of Mt. Eaton, visited with Ward Blosser over Sunday.

A number of people of this place attended the Dalton High school commencement last Friday.

Mrs. Sophia Arnold visited with Orrville friends last week.

J. W. Bair and son drilled a well for C. S. Singhass last week.

STANWOOD.

Stanwood, May 28.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hassler spent Sunday at Smithville, O.

Memorial services will be held at this place on Decoration Day at 9 o'clock in the morning.

A large band of gypsies are encamped in John Stoner's woods, on the county line.

Ralph, the 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Addison Lehman, residing one mile north of this place, fell into the spring Saturday eve and drowned himself. Funeral services were held Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Burial at the West Lebanon cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Lehman have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement.

Clark Oberlin had his arm fractured last Sunday by being kicked by a horse.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, May 28.—The miners in this vicinity are not working at present.

Amos Grove is building a neat house, which is about ready for the plasterers.

Samuel Snyder is building an addition to his house in Main street.

The singing class organized by William Crossland numbers fifty.

A week's meeting commenced on Saturday evening in the McFarren church. The Rev. Mr. English, conference evangelist, is here, and it is expected he will be assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hyde, of Orrville.

On Saturday evening the Huffman Brothers, of Doylestown, will give a concert in the M. E. church.

BOLIVAR.

Bolivar, May 28 —Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bigler are visiting with relatives at Canton this week.

Miss Emma Snyder, of Canal Dover, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. J. E. Helwick.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hawk and baby Helen, of Massillon, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Quite a large number of people attended the Ringling Bros. show at Canton, Wednesday.

Miss Bertha Smith was home from Massillon over Sunday.

The C. E. social held at the country home of H. D. Kline proved a grand success.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith were at Dover on business on Monday.

John Manna and family have moved to Canton.

Messrs. Charles Krebs and Carl Ruefley, of Canal Dover, spent Sunday with friends here.

Nick Hawk and Maud Rennels visited Sunday with friends at Navarre.

Frank Gibler was home from Cleveland from Saturday until Monday.

"Billie" Way, of Wadsworth, spent several days last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Way.

Mrs. J. F. Ohlenhausen returned to Winesburg after a pleasant week's visit with relatives here.

The Rev. Gideon Smith and family, of Woster, are visiting relatives here this week.

BROOKFIELD.

Brookfield, May 28.—Our schools closed on Thursday last.

A few friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mr. Louis Brenner to celebrate their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.

A union Sunday school convention will be held in the M. E. church Sunday evening. The Hoffman Bros. expect to be with us and will furnish a part of the music.

The Rev. Mr. Adams will preach in the M. E. church Sunday morning.

The following Memorial Day programme will be carried out at West Brookfield: Assemble at the M. E. church at 8:50 a. m. sun time. Exercises to commence promptly at 9 o'clock; devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. Mr. Berry; flag drill by children of public schools; declamation by Miss Clara Maier; declamation by Miss Challie Friend; oration by the Rev. N. E. Moffit; song by octette, after which the graves in the cemeteries will be decorated, the children of the public schools marching to the Catholic cemetery where short exercises will be held and an address by the Rev. Mr. Alten. The exercises will be interspersed with songs. President of the day, W. H. Berry; marshal of the day, Isadore Mayer; color bearer, John Reinoehl. By order of committee. H. M. Minnick, secretary.

BENTLEY.

Bentley, May 28.—Corn all planted and now farmers say prospects are good for grain, grass and some fruits.

Decoration Day services will be held Friday morning at Stanwood. The Stanwood band will furnish music for the occasion.

George R. Snavely and family spent Sunday at the home of Howard Blackston.

Benjamin Harper spent Sunday at the Henry Erb residence.

The Stanwood band, of which several of our boys are members, has purchased new uniforms.

SIXTEEN.

Sixteen, May 28.—The miners are working steadily at present.

Walter Doubledee is rebuilding his stable, which was overturned by the storm on Easter Sunday.

Miss Jennie Archer, of Massillon, has a class in music at this place, teaching both vocal and instrumental music.

Howard Douglas and family visited at Henry Eckard's residence on Sunday.

Miss Esta Lyons, of West Brookfield, visited her cousin, Bertha Erb, on Saturday and Sunday.

PAUL SORG DEAD.

Dayton, O., May 28.—The Hon. Paul J. Sorg, formerly congressman and a wealthy tobacco manufacturer, died this morning at his home in Middletown, after an illness of several years' duration. He was 62 years old, and leaves a widow, a son and daughter.

IT MATTERS NOT

How Sick You Are or How Many Physicians Have Failed to Help You.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Will Cure You if a Cure is Possible.

Doctors are not infallible and there are many instances where they have decided a case was hopeless and then the patients astonished everyone by getting well and the sole cause of their cure was Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. A case in point is that of James Lettuce, of Canajoharie, N. Y., who writes:

"Some years ago I was attacked with pains in my back and side that were fearful in the extreme. I could not control my kidneys at all and what came from them was mucous and blood. I was in a terrible state and suffered intensely. The partner of Dr. Vanderveer, of Albany, N. Y., decided that an operation was all that would save me. I dreaded that and commenced to take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I felt better almost instantly. When I had taken about two bottles, the flow from the bladder was much cleaner, the pain stopped, and I was saved from the surgeon's knife and am now well."

Dr. W. H. Morse, the famous physician of Westfield, N. J., has this to say of this great medicine:

"I have known it to cure chronic inflammation of the kidneys, where the attending physician pronounced the case incurable."

No form of kidney, liver, bladder or blood disease, or the distressing sicknesses so common to women, can long withstand the great curative power of this famous specific. "A small quantity of this wonderful medicine has more curative power than barrels of other remedies," says a prominent New York physician. Its record of cures has made it famous in medical circles everywhere.

All druggists sell Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy in the **New 50 Cent Size** and the regular $1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail.

Dr. David Kennedy Corp., Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rheum Cream cures Old Sores, Skin and Scrofulous Diseases. 50c.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat	80
Loose hay, per ton	$9 00–10
Bailed hay	10-11
Straw, per ton	$5 00 6 00
Corn	70
Oats	44–45
Clover Seed	5 00–5 50
Bran	1 10
Middlings	1 10
Salt, per barrel	$ 1 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Rye, per bu	56
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 50
Wool	18–20
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel	90–1 00
White beans	1 75
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	20–22
Eggs (fresh)	14
Live Spring Chickens, per lb	09
Chickens, dressed per lb	12
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	11
Shoulder	08
Cheese	12–13
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	1 10
Middlings, per 100 lbs	1 15

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup ha been used for children teething. I soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

What Causes Headache.

Exhausted and irritable conditions of the Nervous System produce Headaches. The cure is to restore the action of the nerves to their normal condition and give the heart a tonic. Clinic Headache Wafers are just this cure; they act on the Nerves and are a tonic to the heart. Absolutely harmless. 10 cents all druggists.

No man can cure consumption. You can prevent it though. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat. Never fails.

A TALE OF WOE
A small boy has Sore Throat. Mother gets the oil can. Soaks a cloth. Wraps boy's neck. Awake all night. Next morning Throat blistered; Raw as beefsteak. Outside so sore, Boy forgets inside. Can't turn head for 3 days—sorry They ever struck 'Ile.' He thinks—"Next Time I'll keep mum; Kerosene worse than Sore Throat. Don't fool me again."
A TALE OF JOY
Same boy, a Little older, wiser. Sore Throat again. No lamp oil for him. Heard of TONSILINE. School chum used it. Tells mother, Who pities boy, Buys a bottle, 25c. Give two doses. Sleeps all night. Morning— Boy wakes up. Throat all right. One more family Never without TONSILINE After that.

TONSILINE CURES SORE THROAT.

Is safe and pleasant to take and quick and sure to cure. 25 and 50 cents. All Druggists. THE TONSILINE CO., Canton, Ohio

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